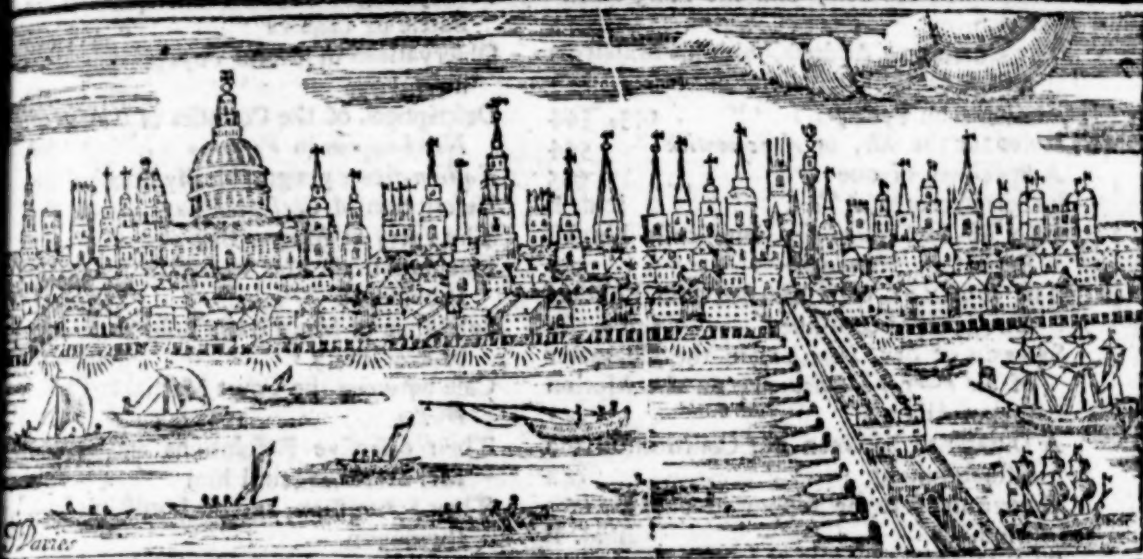


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



For NOVEMBER, 1746.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

- I. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of the Gentlemen who assum'd the Characters of Sir F—c—s D—sh—w—d, Sir J—n P—ps, G—ge L—n, Esq; W—m P—t, Esq; and H—pbry S—d—b—m, Esq; on the Motion for an additional Paragraph to the Address.
- II. KING'S Speech, and the two Addresses.
- III. Case between the late Court Martial and L. C. J. Willes, their Letter against him, their publick Recantation, and his Lordship's Speech on the Occasion.
- IV. Enquiry into the Conduct of Sir John Cope, &c. and the Opinion of the Board thereupon.
- V. Sir Richard Hoare's Speech to the Liverymen, a Letter to him, &c.
- VI. Some Remarks on HISTORY.
- VII. Substance of Mr. Freke's Essay on the Cause of Electricity.
- VIII. Observations in several Voyages and Travels in America.
- IX. The young Pretender's Escape after the Battle of Culloden.
- X. A farther Account of the Descent on Britany.
- XI. Of the intended Invasion of Provence.
- XII. French Account of the Battle of Liege.
- XIII. Letter from on board the *Lenox*.
- XIV. Remarks on Poetry, Rules for the Ode, or *Anacrontick*, and a Specimen of one.
- XV. Case of Mr. Ratchiffe, who calls himself Earl of Derwentwater.
- XVI. Rebels executed at York.
- XVII. Rebels try'd and condemn'd in Southwark.
- XVIII. List of Captures on both Sides.
- XIX. POETRY: On Beauty, to *Laura*; on a Spark of a Candle falling on a Lady's Breast; the supplicating Soldier; the Birthday Ode; a Protestant Song; the happy Swain, set to Musick, &c. &c. &c.
- XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: French Ships taken by the *Namur*; *Habeas Corpus* Act further suspended; brave Action of the Mate of the *Benson*, &c. &c. &c.
- XXI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
- XXII. Prices of Grain, Stocks, &c.
- XXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
- XXIV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
- XXV. A Table of Contents.

To which is added, A CATALOGUE of BOOKS and PAMPHLETS, with their Prices.

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GENTLEMEN desirous to be so, may have their Business faithfully transacted by BENJAMIN CALVERLEY, at the Tilt Yard Coffee-House, Whitehall.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.

NOVEMBER, 1746.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious SPEECH
to both Houses of Parliament, Novem-
ber 18, 1746.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,



HAVE called you to-
gether as early as the
late Conclusion of the
last Session of Parlia-
ment, and the Situation
of Publick Affairs, would
permit. During this Re-
cess, I have been parti-
cularly attentive to extinguish any Remains
of the late Rebellion, and to re-establish
and secure our Tranquillity at home, so far
as depended upon me. The rest I have
Reason to expect from your Zeal and pru-
dent Deliberations; of which the Founda-
tion already laid gives me well-grounded
Hopes.

In the mean Time, the State of the War
abroad has received a considerable Altera-
tion. Though *France* has made some fur-
ther Progress in the *Netherlands*, yet the
United Provinces, whose Interests are so
strictly connected with ours, have been pre-
served from that Danger, which threaten'd
them at the Opening of the Campaign;
and a considerable Army remains there for
their Defence. It has pleas'd God to bless
the Arms of my good Allies, the Empress
Queen of *Hungary*, and the King of *Sardi-*
nia, with signal Success in *Italy*. The Ac-
quisitions made there by our Enemies have
been recover'd from them; their Forces,
broken and almost ruin'd, have been oblig-
ed to evacuate that Country; and an Irrup-
tion is now actually making into *France*,
whereby the Distresses of that Kingdom

November, 1746

must be greatly increased, and a proportion-
able Diversion made in Favour of the *Low*
Countries.

I have often assured you, that my sole
Aim in carrying on this just and necessary
War, is a safe and honourable Peace. In
this View I have shew'd a sincere Disposi-
tion towards a general Pacification. I have
consented to the holding of Conferences at
Breda, in order to try whether our Enemies
will, in the Event, agree to such Terms
and Conditions, as may be consistent with
the Honour of my Crown, the Security and
true Interests of my Kingdoms, and my
Engagements to my Allies, whom it is my
firm Resolution not to abandon.

But whilst we are treating of Peace, Rea-
son and good Policy demand, that we should
be prepar'd for War. I am therefore actu-
ally concerting with my Allies the proper
Measures for vigorously pursuing the War
in another Campaign, in case the Obstina-
cy of our Enemies should render it necessary.
My Desire is to adjust these Measures as
speedily as possible, that our Preparations
may be early; that the Confederate Army
in the *Netherlands* may be augmented in
Time; and the Operations on the Side of
Italy carried on with Effect. It shall also
be my particular Care to exert our Strength
at Sea, in the most effectual Manner, for
the Defence of my Kingdoms and Possessi-
ons, the Protection of the Trade of my Sub-
jects, and the Annoyance of our Enemies.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have ordered the Estimates for the en-
suing Year to be prepared and laid before
you; and desire you to grant me such Sup-
plies as shall be requisite for your own Se-
curity,

curity, and for carrying on such Measures as it shall be necessary for *Great Britain* to pursue, in the present important Conjunction. It gives me much Concern to be obliged at the same Time to acquaint you, that, by reason of the unavoidable Accidents, and Consequences of War, the Funds appropriated for the Support of my Civil Government have, for some Years past, fallen greatly short of the Revenue intended, and granted by Parliament: I therefore rely on your known Affection to me, to find out some Method to make good this Deficiency.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Nothing is so valuable, and essential to me, as your vigorous Support: On this I depend; and I trust you will demonstrate it by the Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch of your Proceedings.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled: Presented, Nov. 19.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return your Majesty our humble Thanks for your most gracious Speech from the Throne.

Your Majesty has given fresh Proofs of your paternal Goodness and Care of your Kingdoms, in your Vigilance to extinguish any Remains of the late Rebellion, and to secure and re-establish our Tranquillity at home. That unnatural and flagitious Enterprize, formed and supported by our most inveterate Enemies, as it was aimed against your Crown and Royal Family, struck at the very Foundations of the Happiness of your People. Your Majesty may therefore be assured that, out of Duty and Affection to your Majesty, and Love to our Country, our most zealous Endeavours shall be exerted to perfect that good Work, which by your Arms, and by your Justice, has hitherto been so successfully conducted; and to make such Regulations, as may be most conducive to the Preventing the like Evils for the future, and to the Repose and Security of the whole United Kingdom.

Though we behold, with Concern, the Progress made by our Enemies in the *Netherlands*, yet it gives us great Satisfaction to see the States General of the *United Provinces*, those ancient and natural Allies of *Great Britain*, still preserved from the ambitious and destructive Projects formed against them. At the same Time we rejoice in the signal Successes, with which it has pleased God to bless the Magnanimity and Steadiness of the Empress Queen of Hungary, and

the King of *Sardinia*, in *Italy*. Nothing can be more conformable to the just Expectations of this Nation, or can contribute more to the Advantage of the Common Cause, and to make *France* feel those Distresses, which that Power has endeavour'd to bring upon others, than the effectual Prosecution of those Successes, by a powerful Invasion of its Dominions on that Side.

With the utmost Gratitude we acknowledge your Majesty's tender Regard for your People, in shewing so sincere a Disposition towards a general Pacification, on safe and honourable Terms. Your Majesty's Arms, taken up only for the just Defence of your own Rights, and those of your Kingdoms, and of the Common Liberty, will always be directed by that desirable End. And we beg Leave, with great Humility, to express our Concurrence in that Opinion, which your Majesty has been pleas'd so wisely to declare to your Parliament, that Reason and Prudence require our being early prepar'd for another Campaign, in Case the Obstinacy of our Enemies should render it necessary.

On this Account we should be inexcusable, if we did not return your Majesty our sincere Thanks, for your timely Care to enter into a Concert with your Allies on the proper Measures for that Purpose; and for your gracious Resolution to exert your Naval Strength in the most effectual Manner, for the Protection of the most valuable Interests of your Subjects, and for striking Terror into your Enemies.

We beseech your Majesty to accept the strongest Assurances of our zealous and hearty Support in these your salutary Views and Intentions; and that we will cheerfully concur in all such Measures as shall be requisite to strengthen your Majesty's Hands, either for procuring such a Peace as may be consistent with the Honour of your Crown, the true Interest of your People, and your Engagements to your Allies, or for prosecuting the War with Vigour: And we beg Leave to renew to your Majesty the most unfeigned Professions of our entire Conviction, that the Prosperity and Well-being of these Kingdoms do, under God, depend on our being secured against the ambitious Designs of *France*, and on the Preservation of your Majesty's Government, and of the Protestant Succession in your Royal House.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The just Sense you express of the present Posture of Affairs, and your Assurances of supporting me and my Allies, in pro-
ving

ving a good Peace, or prosecuting the War with Vigour, give me entire Satisfaction. The Confidence you repose in me shall always be used for the true Interests of my People.

The Humble ADDRESS of the House of Commons to the KING: Presented Nov. 20.

Most gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to return our humble Thanks for your Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne. We are truly sensible of your Majesty's particular Attention to extinguish the Remains of the late Rebellion; and we beg Leave to assure your Majesty, that we will not fail on our Parts to answer your just Expectations, by taking all such further Measures, as shall appear conducive to re-establish upon a lasting Foundation, the Security and Tranquillity of your Majesty's Government.

We most heartily congratulate your Majesty upon the signal Success, with which it has pleased God to bless the Arms of your Allies in Italy. The wise and vigorous Measures they are jointly pursuing to improve it, by the Irruption now actually making into France, give us just Ground to hope, that, by the happy Consequence of that Operation, the Distresses of our Enemies may be so increased, and such Advantages gained over them, as may balance in a great Measure the Losses sustained in the other Part of the Continent.

We acknowledge, with the deepest Sense of Gratitude, your Majesty's great Care, and paternal Tenderness for your People, expressed in your Majesty's Endeavours to procure a general Pacification; and we do at the same Time, with the greatest Duty and Affection, assure your Majesty, that your faithful Commons will grant such timely and adequate Supplies as may, with the hearty Concurrence and united Efforts of your Allies, enable your Majesty either to carry on the War in the most effectual Manner both by Sea and Land, or to obtain such a Peace as may be consistent with the Honour of your Crown, your Engagements to your Allies, and the true Interest of your People.

We do humbly assure your Majesty, that we will take into our Consideration, and make good, whatever Deficiencies shall appear to us to have arisen in the Funds appropriated for the Support of your Majesty's Civil Government; and in this, and all other Matters recommended to us by your Majesty, we will proceed with that Zeal, Dispatch, and Unanimity, as shall manifest to the World our dutiful Attachment to

your Majesty's Person and Government, and our constant Attention to the Welfare and Prosperity of your Kingdoms.

His MAJESTY's most Gracious ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

A I Thank you for this dutiful and affectionate Address. The Firmness you shew on this Occasion, will, I doubt not, produce good Effects. Whatever Provision you shall find necessary in the present Exigencies, you may depend on my employing for the Welfare of my Kingdoms, and the Prosperity of my People.

B To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

S I R,

A Gentleman, who is lately deceased, used to entertain his Friends with polite Essays, written after the Manner of Bickerstaff's Tatlers, which were received with Approbation.

C He was wont to say, that he attempted to write Spectators and Tatlers, because it was looked upon as a Test of a Person's Capacity, in the Times they were first published; and when the Ice was once broke, he found no great Difficulty in amusing himself in this Manner afterwards, as often as he pleased.

I herewith send you a Specimen, shall, perhaps, supply you with others of the like Kind; and am,

Your humble Servant, &c.

White's Chocolate-House.

WE have lately been very much disturbed here by a Set of Fellows, who are continually humming little Sonnets of their own composing, or repeating to each other short Productions in Imitation of our celebrated Waller. These People give me great Perplexity; for, as Censor of Great Britain, I can never suffer such Irregularities to pass unnoticed, and yet they pay me such a particular Deference, that I cannot find in my Heart to be very angry. Sometimes I have had Thoughts of banishing them to the Quartier des Grecs, where they may find Coffee-Houses enough to caper, laugh, sing, or admire each other in, without Interruption: At other Times, I have peevishly pointed out the Defects of their Compositions; but this only draws on me a Torrent of Compliments to correct their Performances; and when I roughly reply, that the Correction proper for such Trifles is utterly to destroy them, they smile on each other, and, with a most complaisant Bow, only tell me, that I am too

too great a Scholar to understand these gay Performances. At last, I concluded to desire my Nephew, at *Oxford*, to send me the Judgment of the best Authors on this Species of Poetry, which he has complied with; and I hope now to convince my volatile Gentry, that writing with Ease, Spirit and Politeness, requires a little common Sense at the Bottom; and by this Means, when they are silenced, I shall again restore this Coffee-House to its usual Tranquillity. My Nephew's Letter is as follows.

S I R,

IT is the Opinion of *Longinus*, that, properly, no Comparison can be made between *Anacreon* and *Homer*, the one being a very fine Genius, and the other a very strong one. We admire equally the Strength of an Elephant and the Symmetry of a Horse, but cannot reduce them to just Rules of Comparison.

If any Preference must be given, *Quintilian* thinks it belongs fairly to the Side of the polite Writer, because there is no Merit in bare masculine Strength, and Gracefulness requires some Pains to attain. *Milo* excited Wonder at his amazing Force, but the polite Air of *Alcibiades* demanded Approbation; Nature altogether furnishing the one, and the other improving upon her luxuriant Blessings.

In general, all satirick Writings and heroick Poesy require only a masculine Impetus; and since a finished Delicacy is necessary for polite Composures, we can no more place them in a just Contrast, than if we compare the young blooming *Aspatia* with the savage, gigantick *Marius*.

As to the Trumpery pour'd upon us daily for *Anacreonticks*, *Horatian* Odes, or Imitations of *Waller*, it would be doing them too much Honour to spend Time in pointing out the Impertinence of their Pretensions: But I will, in Obedience to your Desire, describe how such nice Performances ought to be executed, in order to stand the Test of a critical Examination, and be really deserving some little Notice.

I agree, that the *French* have Reason to claim the first Honour for their celebrated *Fontaine*; it being evident, that our admired *Prior* and the best *English* Delicates, are far behind that inimitable *Frenchman*; but I can by no Means admit the inglorious Excuse usually given, to wit, that our Language is destitute of equal Advantages.

In the Judgment then of our *Rescommon*, *Dryden*, *Shaftesbury*, and other elegant Critics, the Ode, or *Anacreontick*, ought to have the following Beauties.

1. Not a single unnecessary Expletive should be admitted to help a lame Line.

2. The first and third Lines, for their greater Beauty, should be with a double Rhyme.

3. There must be not one study'd Phrase, Simile, or farfetch'd Expression, but every Word should follow each other in the same easy Manner, as in common Conversation; and for the same Reason a bad Rhyme, or a strain'd Meaning, are absolutely to be banished.

4. It will be a great Beauty, to use constant Repetitions of the same Words in the Line succeeding, if it may be done gracefully; for the Ear itself will approve it. *Milton* has once introduc'd this Rule into his *Paradise Lost*, and is applauded highly thereupon.

5. In such an Ode, a refined double Entendre may be admitted, with peculiar Propriety; and here the Writer's Skill will be very much engaged, for a Lady's Petticoats require to be touch'd with great Delicacy.

6. The finishing this Ode well is its principal Ornament, unusual Absurdities being here continually found, and most bungling Work made of it, by some tolerable Writers, who can do well enough in the Middle of such a Poem, but can neither begin nor end it, without shameful Deformities and Affectation. But to bring these Parts to a proper Test, it will be necessary to repeat some Lines of the first Stanza in the Conclusion of the Whole; and if it will bear the Repetition, when examined after the Rules laid down by *Vida*, the Author may remain satisfied.

7. An Air of good Breeding and Learning should run thro' the Whole; and here I very much fear for most Writers, because few Men of Letters can entirely lay aside the Pedant, and an ignorant Coxcomb is incapable of producing a Line worth our Notice. 'Tis here that I place the Touchstone, and unless we see the well-bred Gentleman shine, free from the Pedant or the Dancing-Master, I pronounce his Paper only fit to wrap up your Tobacco.

8. To conclude: I repeat again and again, shun the least Correspondence with Affectation, either in the Sentiment, the Rhyme, or the Language, and especially in the Beginning and Ending: Or else, if this unpardonable Fault be found in any one Syllable only, the whole Composition ought to be rejected; such Lines as we have now lay'd down Rules for, being always to be viewed with a microscopick Eye.

I have now, Sir, answered your Enquiries, and enclose a Specimen of such an Ode, attempted by my *Cbum*, who will not be uneasy whatever Faults are discover'd in it, because I assure you he wrote it altogether in my Chamber, the same Evening that

that I consulted my Volumes to return an
Answer to your Letter. *I am, Sir,*
Your dutiful Nephew,
W. BICKERSTAFF.

Nos hæc novimus esse nihil.

I.

CEASE, *Trelawney*, cease to teize me,
Mirth and mufick are but vain;
Wine and laughter now displease me,
And thy rules increafe my pain.
These are joys all out of feafon,
Empty, trifling, pert, and dull;
Ceafe then, *Peter*, ceafe to reafon,
Left thou prove the greater fool.

II.

Could'ft thou teach me to defpife her,
Pleas'd I'd liften to the found,
Elfe, what boots it to be wifer?
Since thy precepts falfe are found.
Gentle *Ovid* fweetly taught us,
Wifdom but increafes grief;
When fome blooming nymph has caught us,
Pallas never brings relief.

III.

What avails our boafed learning?
Flamfteed, *Newton*, *Locke*, or *Boyle*:
Thefe my fair has no concern in,
But ſhe's wondrous fond of *Hoyle*.
Happy *Hoyle*! whole lines enchant her,
Happy ſtudies, thus repaid!
Night and day thy maxims haunt her,
And tranfport my lovely maid.

IV.

Me too, (ſince my *Phæbe* loves it,)
Me too, *Hoyle* ſhall learn his ſkill,
Bleſs'd his ſkill, ſince ſhe approves it!
Chefs, picquet, or gay quadrille.
Then perchance, as love directs her,
Phæbe may vouchsafe to play,
Sometimes cheat, if none ſuſpects her,
And reſtore another way.

V.

Raptur'd moments! if thou favour,
Godeſſes of the *Paphian* grove!
If thou crown my fond endeavour
And aſſiſt thy vot'ry's love!
Hear indulgent, *Cyprian* godeſſes!
Hear me while I ſolemn ſwear;
Glad I'll fly ſeverer ſtudies,
And make love alone my care.

VI.

Euclid then ſhall ſleep forgotten,
Halley unmoleſted lie:
Lie all mouldring, ſoil'd, and rotten,
While I careleſs paſs them by.
Soft *Anacreon* now delights me,
Wanton in his fragrant bow'r;
Gay *Petronius* pleas'd invites me
Ne'er to loſe one flying hour.

VII.

But in vain this ſweet illuſion,
Vain theſe tranſports of the mind,
Since I ſee, to my confuſion,
Phæbe never can be kind:

No — ſhe'll ſcorn the booby college,
And deride this pedant air: [ledge
Think'ſt thou, friend, ſuch awkward know-
Can allure the graceful fair?

VIII.

Ceafe then, *Peter*, ceafe to teize me,
Mirth and muſick are but vain;
A Former ſtudies now diſpleaſe me,
And thy rules increaſe my pain.
But ſhould *Phæbe* deign to try me,
Should ſhe ſmile, and gaily toy,
Gloomy cares ſhall inſtant fly me,
While I riſe to life and joy.

B REBELS executed at YORK.

ON Saturday, Nov. 1. eleven of the
condemn'd Rebels, viz. *George Ham-
ilton*, *Edward Clavering*, *John James Jel-
lens*, *Daniel Frazier*, *William Conolly*, *James
Sparks*, *Charles Gordon*, *Angus M'Donald*,
James Mayne, *Benjamin Maſon*, and *William
Dempſey*, who were order'd for Execution
that Day, were brought from the Caſtle
in three Sledges; but as they were coming
down Caſtle-gate, one of his Maſteſty's Meſ-
ſengers brought a Reprieve for *Jellens*, who
was immediately taken out of the Sledge,
and carried back to the Caſtle.

When the other ten came to the Place of
Execution, they walked up to the Gallows,
without the leaſt Concern, where they prayed
very devoutly. After which Capt. *Hamilton*
mounted the Ladder firſt, *Frazier* the next,
and the reſt in Order. When they had been
ſome Time upon the Scaffold, ſeveral Papers
were diſpers'd by *Clavering*, *Mayne*, and
Maſon, juſtifying what they had done,
which were immediately gathered up, and
given to the Under-Sheriff. Capt. *Hamilton*
ſaid nothing at the Gallows, but behaved
with great Decency. *Maſon* often call'd upon
him to avow the Cauſe for which they ſuf-
fer'd, but he did not make him any Answer.

After about half an Hour ſpent in Pray-
er, they were all tied up; and the Boards
of the Scaffolding (under the Gallows) which
they ſtood upon were drawn away. When
they had hung ten Minutes, the Execu-
tioner cut them down, laid their Bodies on
a Stage, and ſtripped them naked. *Hamil-
ton*'s Heart was firſt taken out, which the
Executioner threw into the Fire, crying
out, *Gentlemen*, behold the Heart of a Traitor.
When he came to the laſt Man, which
was *Frazier*, he ſaid, *Gentlemen*, behold the
Heart of the laſt Traitor: God ſave King
George. Upon which the Spectators gave
a loud Huzza. Then he ſcored each of
their Arms and Legs, but did not cut them
off; and when he had finiſhed that Part of
the Operation, he chopp'd off their Heads,
beginning with *Frazier*, and ending with
Hamilton, which finiſhed the Execution.

Three

Three nam'd for this Execution were reprieved, as were afterwards 45 more, among whom were Sir David Murray; and on Saturday, Nov. 8, the eleven following were executed, *viz.* David Row, Wm. Hunter, John Endsworth, John McClean, John McGregor, Simon McKensie, Alexander Parker, Thomas McGennis, Archibald Kennedy, James Thompson, and Michael Brady. They all behav'd with great Decency.

Nov. 15. James Reid, one of the Rebels, was drawn from the Castle to Tyburn, where he was executed according to his Sentence. He behaved very devoutly, pray'd fervently, and sung Part of a Psalm. — Daniel Duff, David Ogilvie, and David Wilkie, who were to have suffer'd the same Day, obtain'd his Majesty's Reprieve. (See an Account of the Trials, p. 487.)

CASE of Mr. RATCLIFFE.

ON Nov. 21, Charles Ratcliffe, Esq; (who was taken on board a French Ship bound for Scotland, with Fitz James's Horse) was brought under a strong Guard from the Tower to the King's-Bench Bar, Westminster, in order to prove him the Person convicted of High-Treason for the Rebellion in 1715, and who escap'd out of Newgate; when his former Judgment was read to him, but he told the Court he was quite unprepar'd, and desir'd longer Time, and pray'd that Council might be assign'd him; accordingly the Court granted him Mr. Joddrell and Mr. Ford for his Council, and order'd him to be brought up to Westminster the Monday following.

Accordingly, on that Day, Nov. 24, he was again brought to the Bar, but refused to hold up his Hand, or acknowledge any Jurisdiction over him, but that of the King of France, where he had lived about 30 Years, insisting on a Commission he had in his Pocket from the French King; but on hearing his former Indictment and Conviction, which were read to him in English, he said he was not the Charles Ratcliffe therein nam'd, but that he was the Earl of Derwentwater, and his Council inform'd the Court, that this was the Plea he relied on; to which the Attorney General replied, with an Averment of his being the same Charles Ratcliffe; and thereupon Issue was joined. Then the Council for the Prisoner moved to put off his Trial, upon his own Affidavit (to which he had subscribed himself the Count de Derwentwater) that two of his material Witnesses were abroad. To which Affidavit the Council for the Crown object- ed, as not being intitled in the Cause before the Court, nor the two Witnesses sworn to be material, in the Issue then joined between the King and the Prisoner; and also, because the Prisoner had not so

much as undertaken to swear for himself that he was not the Person, which, as it was a Fact entirely in his own Knowledge, ought to be required of him, if he would entitle himself to this Favour from the Court; this being a Proceeding very different from the Trial upon a *Not Guilty*, in an original Prosecution on a Charge of High-Treason or other Crime, the Identity of the Person being the single Fact to be enquired of, and a Case in which the Crown had a Right by Law to proceed in *instanter*. Upon this, the Prisoner amended his Affidavit as to the Witnesses, but refused to supply it so far as to swear he was not the same Person. And the Court said this was a new Precedent, there being no Instance of any Application to put off the Trial of a Question of this Sort before; and that this was like an Inquest of Office, in order to inform the Conscience of the Court, and what the Publick had a Right to proceed in *instanter*: And therefore that the Prisoner ought to give all reasonable Satisfaction to induce them to grant such a Favour as he desired, for that they could not in Conscience and Justice to the Publick, indulge him, without a reasonable Satisfaction, that his Plea was true. But the Prisoner still refusing to swear to the Truth of his Plea, the Jury were called, and after two or three of the Pannel were sworn, Mr. Ratcliffe challenged the next that was called, as of Right, without assigning any Reason; but upon Debate of the Question, How far he had Right to challenge? the Court said it had been determin'd before in all the later Cases, and particularly in the Case of one Jordan, that the Prisoner in such a Case as this had no peremptory Challenge: Upon which the rest of the Jury were sworn, and after a clear Evidence of the Identity of the Person on the Part of the Crown, the Prisoner producing none on his Part, the Jury withdrew about ten Minutes, and then found their Verdict, that he was the same Charles Ratcliffe that was convicted of Treason in 1715. Then the Attorney-General moved to have Execution awarded against the Prisoner on his former Judgment; to which the Prisoner's Council objected, tendering a Plea of Pardon by Act of Parliament, in Bar of Execution. But the Court said, as he had already pleaded such a Plea as he chose to rely on and stand by, and as that was found against him, nothing more remained for them to do at present, but to award Execution; and if his Council had any Thing to offer on his Behalf, they would have Time to do it before the Day of Execution: Then they order'd a Rule to be made for the proper Writs for his Execution on Dec. 8, and remanded the Prisoner to the Tower.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 507.

The next that spoke in the Debate upon the Address begun in your last, was Sex. Digitius, in the Character of Sir F—c—s D—shw—d, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,
S I R,

THE Motion made by the Hon. Gentleman upon this Occasion, is so modest and so general, that I shall be very far from opposing it. I shall not even pretend to alter or amend any Part of what he has been pleased to propose; but I am of the same Opinion with his Hon. Friend, who seconded his Motion: I think it is too short. I differ, indeed, from that Gentleman with respect to the Subject-Matter of what, I think, ought to have been added upon this Occasion. As his Majesty has not, in his Speech from the Throne, communicated any Thing to us of Foreign Affairs: As we have no Parliamentary Knowledge of an Emperor's being chosen, nor of his Majesty's Endeavours to bring about a Reconciliation between the Queen of Hungary and King of Prussia, we can take no Notice of either in our Address: And suppose both had been communicated; suppose, likewise, his Majesty had met with as much Success in reconciling the Queen of Hungary and King of Prussia, as he did in getting the Duke of Lorraine chosen Emperor, I do not see how it could have shewn the Necessity of his Majesty's Journey to Hanover; because both these Affairs might have been as well, and as easily, conducted at St. James's as at Herenhausen.

In my Opinion, Sir, when any great Affair is upon the Anvil, in which this Nation is particularly, as well as generally concerned, his Ma-

jesty's being in or near London is absolutely necessary; because in such Affairs, I hope, nothing of Moment is resolved on, without the Concurrence of the British Privy Council; consequently, his Majesty's being at A Hanover must very much retard the Execution of all such Resolutions; for if the Measure be first resolved on by the Privy Council here, it must be sent to Hanover for his Majesty's Approbation; and if it be first resolved on by his Majesty at Hanover, it must be sent to London for the Approbation of the Privy Council here, before the least Step be made towards carrying it into Execution. And as the utmost Dispatch is often necessary in political Affairs, his Majesty's being at Hanover, when C any Transaction of great Moment is upon the Anvil, may, therefore, be of the most fatal Consequence to this Nation, as well as to Europe in general.

These are my Reasons, Sir, for differing from the Hon. Gentleman D as to the Subject-Matter of what, I think, ought to be added to the Address proposed; but still I agree with him in this, that something ought to be added. Sir, at a Time when we are in such imminent domestick Danger: At a Time when we may so E probably have Occasion for the Hands as well as Purses of the People, surely, we ought to say something for convincing them, that we have a Regard for their Rights and Privileges, as well as for the Posts, Places, and lucrative Employments that F many, perhaps, most of us enjoy. That by the Success of the present Rebellion the People would be divested of their Rights and Privileges, is a Question that is, perhaps, doubted by many in this Kingdom; but that our present Placemen would be there-

by divested of the Places they now enjoy, and that many others would be thereby defeated of their Expectations, is a Question that is doubted by none. We should, therefore, be careful to prevent the People's having any Ground to imagine, that our Abhorrence of the Rebellion does not proceed from our Fears of their being deprived of their Rights and Privileges, but from our Fears of being ourselves deprived of the Posts, Places, and lucrative Employments, we now enjoy or expect; and this the People will be very apt to imagine, if we do not, upon this Occasion, as warmly express our Zeal for supporting our present happy Constitution, as we do our Zeal for supporting our present happy Establishment.

That there is a Difference, Sir, between our Constitution and Establishment: That under the latter the former may be destroyed, and, consequently, the People divested of their Rights and Privileges, no one can deny, who considers the fatal Effects of Corruption; nor can any Man pretend, that the People are not sensible of this Difference, if he reflects upon the Instructions that have been given by the People in all Parts of the United Kingdom, to their Representatives in this House. That the Danger, to which our Constitution may be exposed by the Success of the present Rebellion, is more imminent, no Man, I believe, will openly deny; but that the Danger, to which it may be exposed by the Success of Corruption, is more certain, every Man must grant, who is not biassed by the Post or Pension by which his Head is confounded, tho' his Heart may not, perhaps, be as yet corrupted. Should the Rebellion be crowned with Success, which, I think, we are in very little Danger of, our Constitution may be preserved even by the good Sense of the Pretender himself, if he has any, because a constitutional, limited Mo-

narchy is more secure, and, consequently, more eligible to a King of good Sense, than the most absolute one; but the singular Misfortune of Corruption is, that a King may thereby be rendered absolute, even without his designing it, or knowing any Thing of it, till it becomes impossible for him to govern by any other Means.

Gentlemen, I see, Sir, are surprized at such a new and extraordinary Doctrine; but there is nothing more plain, if we consider the Nature of Government, and the only two Methods by which it can be supported. No Man, I believe, ever supposed, that a Government can be supported by a King, or other supreme Magistrate, by himself alone.

He must have a Majority, or, at least, a great Number of the People engaged with him to support the Government, and those Men must be engaged by the publick Interest, or each Man by his own private Interest. The Multitude, I shall grant, may be kept in Awe by their Fears; but the most absolute, the most arbitrary Tyrant must have a Number of Men, engaged by their private Interest, sufficient to impress that Fear. One single Man may, by his Authority, persuade a Multitude, but a single Man never can frighten a Multitude. Every Government must, therefore, have a Number of Men for its Support, and those Men must be kept engaged to do so by the publick, or by their private Interest. When those who support the Government are engaged to do so by the publick Interest alone, or by that chiefly, it is a free Government, even tho' by its Form it be supremely administered by one sole Monarch. But when they who support the Government, are engaged to do so by their private Interest alone, or by that chiefly, it is an absolute Government, even tho' by its Form it be supremely administered by King, Lords and Commons; and such a Government

ment can be supported no Way but by Corruption. If such a Government be supremely administered by a sole Monarch, he must have a mercenary Army for his Support, and Money enough to hire or corrupt them; and if such a Government A be, by its Form, supremely administered by a King and Parliament, he must have Money enough to hire or corrupt his mercenary Parliament, as well as his mercenary Army.

To apply this, Sir, to our Constitution, and to shew, that by Corruption our King may, without his Knowledge, be rendered not only absolute, but unable to govern by any other Means. It is very certain, that the Freedom of our Constitution consists in every Man's being directed, with respect to his Way of Voting, both at Elections and in Parliament, by the publick Interest alone, or by that chiefly: Whilst this continues to be the Case, our Constitution will be preserved, and we shall continue to be a free People. For this Purpose, a publick and disinterested Spirit must be propagated and preserved among the People, and it will always be the King's Interest to do so, because he can have no Interest separate or distinct from that of his People. But Ministers have often a private Interest, which is distinct from, and opposite to that of the People; and when any such Man happens unfortunately to become the King's Prime Minister, he will make it his Business to root out all publick Spirit, and to plant a selfish Spirit in its Stead. All the Favours of the Crown, and all the Posts and Offices in the Kingdom, will be bestowed, not upon those that deserve them, or are qualified for them, but upon those that vote in Parliament, or at Elections, according to his Direction, and without any Regard to the national Interest. This a cunning Minister may do, without its being possible for the King to discover it; because the

King can know the Merits or Qualifications but of a very few of his Subjects. By such Means a selfish, venal Spirit, may be introduced into Parliament, and from thence propagated through the whole Nation; and then, if the King has but Money enough, or lucrative Places and Offices enough at his Disposal, which a corrupt Parliament will always take Care to provide for him, he becomes, without his designing it, as absolute as if he had no Parliament at all, and may act in a more oppressive Manner than any sole Monarch can venture to do, because he has the Sanction of Parliament for every Thing he does, and has the principal Families in the Kingdom engaged to justify his Measures.

Thus, Sir, our King may be made absolute without his having ever entertained any Design against our Liberties, and the Poison being once thoroughly diffused, which it may be by such a Minister's continuing long at the Head of the Administration, it will then be impossible for the King to support his Government without Corruption; for when the publick Interest is considered by no Man, or but by a very few, when the Whole, or a great Majority of the People, are actuated by nothing but selfish, mercenary Views, can the King expect to have his Government supported by a Majority in Parliament, let his Measures be never so much calculated for the publick Good, unless he makes it their private Interest to do so? While he can do this, he may expect to reign, he may expect to reign absolutely, and yet according to Law; but the Moment he ceases to do this, or ceases being able to do this, he must either put an End to Parliaments, or the Parliament will put an End to his Reign: for all those who find they cannot make their Market of him, will join against him, in Hopes of making a better Market of his Successor.

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I must, therefore, think, Sir, we cannot do a better Service to our Sovereign, than by passing such Laws as are necessary for putting a Stop to the Progress of Corruption, and reviving a publick and disinterested Spirit among the People; and as the People have loudly called for some such Laws being passed, we cannot take a more proper Opportunity for introducing them, because it will confirm and strengthen that Spirit, which now appears among the People without Doors in Favour of our present Establishment, and will make them more ready to venture their Lives in Support of the Government, should any future Success of the Rebels, or the Landing of any foreign Troops, make it necessary for us to call for the Assistance of their Hands as well as their Purfes.

What our Ministers may think, Sir, I do not know, having little or no Correspondence with any of them; but as they enjoy the greatest Advantages under our present Government, and as the People have so generally shewn themselves zealous for supporting that Government, under which they, in particular, enjoy so many Advantages, I am sure, every other Man thinks, they are in Gratitude bound to give Satisfaction to the People, with regard to those Laws, which they think so necessary for securing their Liberties against the fatal Effects of Corruption. Therefore, I do expect, in this Session, to see a very extraordinary Change in the Conduct of our Ministers. Tho' in former Sessions they have opposed every such Law, yet now, I hope, they will themselves be the Introducers, and the Promoters of every one of those Laws, which the People have so long called for in vain; and if I should have the Pleasure of seeing such a Change in their Conduct, I make no Doubt of having the Pleasure to see every one of those Bills passed into Laws, without any Opposition in either House of Parliament.

These, Sir, are the Hopes I conceive from that Spirit, which has appeared among the People, for supporting our present most excellent Government, and — our present most wise Administration. This is the Return of Gratitude I expect from our Ministers, who have always shewn themselves most grateful to those that have served them in this House, or at Elections; and, I hope, they will not be less grateful to those who have shewn themselves ready to serve their King and Country, at a Time of such imminent Danger. This Return, I am sure, the People expect; and, I think, we should take this first Opportunity to give them some Hopes of their not meeting with a Disappointment. As we do not know how soon the Rebels may enter *England*, as we do not know how soon an Army of foreign Troops may be landed amongst us, we ought not, in Prudence, to let slip this first Opportunity of convincing the People, that there is nothing they can desire for securing their Liberties, but what they may expect from this Government, and from this Session of Parliament.

For this Reason, Sir, I think it necessary to add something to our Address on this Occasion, therefore I have prepared an additional Paragraph; and I must humbly move, that it may be added to what the Hon. Gentleman has been pleased to propose. The additional Paragraph I have prepared is in these Words: 'And in order to the firmer Establishment of his Majesty's Throne on the solid and truly glorious Basis of his People's Affections, it shall be our zealous and speedy Care to frame such Bills as (if passed into Laws) may prove most effectual for securing to his Majesty's faithful Subjects, the perpetual Enjoyment of their undoubted Right, to be freely and fairly represented in Parliaments, frequently chosen, and exempted from undue

due Influence of every Kind: For easing their Minds, for the Time to come, of the Apprehensions they might, however groundlessly, entertain, of seeing Abuses in Offices rendered perpetual, without the seasonable Interposition of Parliament to reform them; and for raising in every true Lover of his King and Country, the pleasing Hopes of beholding these Realms once more restored to such a happy and flourishing State, as may reflect the highest Honour on his Majesty's Reign, and cause Posterity to look back with Veneration and Gratitude on the Source of their national Felicity.'

P. Furius Philas stood up next, and, in the Character of Sir J—n Ph—ps, C spoke in Substance thus.

Mr. President,
S I R,

THE Opinion my Hon. Friend has of what we ought to do upon this Occasion, and the Addition D he has proposed to be made to our Address, are so agreeable to my Way of thinking, that I cannot avoid standing up to second his Motion. I shall readily concur with those Gentlemen, who think, that we ought, upon this Occasion, to E express, in the warmest Terms, our Loyalty to our King, and our steady Resolution to support him against all his Enemies, both foreign and domestick; and, I hope, they will concur with me, and, I believe, many other Gentlemen in this House, F that we ought at the same Time, and with the same Energy, to express our Fidelity to our Country, and our steady Resolution to support the Liberties of the People, against the fatal Effects of Corruption, which, in my Opinion, are as much to be G dreaded, as any Effects that can ensue from the Success of the present Rebellion.

From arbitrary Power established

in our present Royal Family, and supported by a corrupt Parliament, and a mercenary standing Army, I shall grant, Sir, we are in no immediate Danger of Popery; but the certain Consequence will be, a general Depravity of Manners, and a total Extinction of Religion of every Kind; and then, if Chance, or any foreign View, should make some future King, even of our present Royal Family, turn Papist, which is far from being impossible, how could we guard against the Introduction and Establishment of Popery? To a Man who has no Religion at all, it signifies nothing what Sort of Religion is established; for he will always make that Sort or Sect his Profession, which he finds most suitable to his Interest; consequently, such a King would meet with no Opposition from the People; and our Laws against Popery would be no Bar to his Intentions, because every one of them would, at his Desire, be repealed by a corrupt Parliament; therefore, the only sure and lasting Fence we can have against Popery, is the Preservation of our Constitution. Whilst the People continue to have any Religion, and are generally sincere Protestants, no King, should he turn Papist himself, can have it in his Power to introduce, much less establish Popery amongst us, if the People be freely and fairly represented in Parliament; but a Government that proposes to support itself by Corruption, must, at the same Time, endeavour to abolish all Principles of Honour and Religion; for a Man who has any Principle of either, will never, from any selfish Motive, give his Vote, in Parliament or at Elections, against what he knows to be the true Interest of his Country. Such a Government must necessarily conduct itself in direct Opposition to all the Maxims of true Policy: Merit of every Kind will be disregarded, Religion will be laughed at, and Patriotism turned into

into Ridicule: Libertinism will be encouraged, Avarice will be fed, and Luxury will be propagated, in order to render the Operation of Corruption the more easy, and its Effect the more certain. And when the People are generally and thoroughly corrupted, which, because of our frequent Elections, they must be, before the Government can, for its Support, depend upon Corruption alone, the Church of *Rome*, whose Politicks we have more Reason to dread than her Power, will have a much more easy and certain Game to play, than that of forcing the *Pretender* upon us.

This, Sir, they can never do, as long as we have any Religion, Virtue, or Courage amongst us; and should they, by any extraordinary Mischance, succeed, the *Pretender* and they together would find it a very difficult Task, to convert a whole Nation of religious and sincere *Protestants* to *Popery*: Besides, they could not be sure of the *Pretender's* not serving them as *Henry IV. of France* served the *Protestants* of that Kingdom: After they had helped him to the Throne, supposing him a Man of Sense and no Bigot, he might very probably, for his own Ease and Security, declare himself of the same Religion with the Majority of his Subjects. But should we lose our Liberties by Corruption, and of Course our Religion and Virtue, if the Church of *Rome* could find Means to convert our King then upon the Throne, their Business would be done. Our Nobility having no Religion, would in Complaisance, or in order to recommend themselves to their Sovereign, declare themselves *Papists*; and the Majority of the People having as little Religion as they, would follow their Example.

Surely, Sir, it will not be said to be impossible to suppose, that any future King, even of our present Royal Family, can ever be converted to *Popery*. How many Kings have been

persuaded to change their Religion by a favourite Wife or Mistress? How many from political Views? The Crown of *Poland*, but of late Years, made one *Protestant* Prince declare himself *Papist*, tho' all his then Subjects were *Protestants*, and very zealous *Protestants* too. The *Imperial* Crown of *Germany*, we know, is elective; and a View of that Crown, may induce some future King of *Great Britain* to declare himself *Papist*, if he has a corrupt Parliament, that, at his Desire, will be ready to repeal that Law by which *Papists* are excluded from the Crown and Government of these Realms. We have therefore no infallible Security against *Popery*, but the Preservation of our Constitution; and for this Reason, nothing can be more proper than to declare our Resolution, that we will take Care to frame such Bills as are necessary for the Preservation of our Constitution against Corruption, at the same Time that we declare our Resolution to support his Majesty against a *Papish Pretender*.

This is not only proper, Sir, but necessary upon the present Occasion, in order to convince the World, that we are true *Protestants* as well as loyal Subjects; and that therefore we are resolved to keep every Door bolted, by which *Popery* can make its Way into this Kingdom; and if we are resolved to frame and pass, in this Session, any Bills that may be effectual against Corruption, I am sure, no Objection can be made against our declaring in our Address, that we will do so. I hope, we are all now convinced, that some such Bills are necessary. The Danger we are now exposed to, and the present unlucky Circumstances of *Europe*, must convince every Man of the Necessity of our having some such Bills passed into Laws; for the Danger our Liberties are now exposed to, and the Danger, to which the Liberties of *Europe* are now exposed, are both

evidently owing to the Measures of a late Administration: Measures that could never have been approved of by a *British* Parliament, if the Eyes of some Gentlemens Understandings had not been blinded by the lucrative Places they expected, or those they were afraid to lose. The fatal Consequences of those Measures were then foretold, and are now so plainly seen, that those who approved of them, if they speak ingenuously, must confess their having been misled. I am far from saying, Sir, that any Gentleman, who had the Honour to represent his Country in Parliament, voted against the Dictates of his Conscience; but it is a Failing of human Nature, to judge weakly in Cases where our private Interest is concerned, which we may be daily convinced of by many Law-Suits, that are obstinately carried on by Men even of the best Sense in the Kingdom. We must therefore banish, as much as possible, all private Interest from this House, otherwise we can never expect to have the Questions, that come before us, impartially considered, or rightly determined.

For this Purpose, Sir, I hope, every Gentleman is now convinced, that some new Bills are necessary; and if we are resolved to frame any such in this Session, why should we not say so in our Address upon this Occasion? I can suggest to myself no Reason against it, and I am very sure, it will give great Satisfaction without Doors. From hence I must suppose, that my Hon. Friend's Motion will meet with no Opposition, and therefore I shall add no more, but conclude with seconding his Motion.

The next Speech I shall give, was that made by Mecænas, who spoke, in the Character of G—ge L——n, Esq; to this Effect:

Mr. President,

S I R,

I AM sorry I should be obliged to disappoint the Hon. Gentleman

so much, as to oppose the Amendment proposed by his Hon. Friend; but as I think, our agreeing to insert any such Article in our Address, would be one of the most direct Steps we could safely take towards rendering the Rebellion successful, I hope, he will allow, that a sincere Regard for my King and Country is a most solid and sufficient Excuse for the Disappointment I may give to him by my Opposition to this Motion. It is very certain, Sir, that nothing can tend more towards discouraging and disheartening those that are already in Arms against the Government, and towards preventing their being joined by any Number of his Majesty's yet faithful Subjects, than an apparent Concord and Agreement between his Majesty and his Parliament. It is likewise certain, that nothing can contribute more than this, towards preventing our foreign Enemies from putting themselves to the Expence of sending the Rebels any great Assistance. But what would be the Consequence of our agreeing to this Amendment? All who know any Thing of Parliamentary Affairs, would from thence suppose an impending Breach between his Majesty and this House at least. They all know, that it has been the constant Custom of this House, at least for many Years past, to say nothing in our Address at the Opening of a Session, but by Way of Answer to something mentioned in his Majesty's Speech from the Throne.

I shall grant, Sir, that upon these Heads, we have often said too much, and more than was well consistent with the Freedom of our future Proceedings; but we have never introduced new Matter, that was not so much as hinted at, in any Part of his Majesty's Speech from the Throne; and I must think it would at any Time be a little disrespectful in us to do so. Shall we then at such an extraordinary, such a dangerous Conjunction, do any Thing that would in

in the least look disrespectful to our Sovereign? Would not every one from thence conclude an impending Breach between us and our Sovereign? Sir, it would be generally supposed, that the Majority of this House were become *Jacobites*, and that our next Step would be, to refuse those Grants that may be necessary for assisting our Allies abroad, or defeating the Rebellion at home. What a Damp would this throw upon those, who are now most sanguine and active in Support of our present happy Establishment? What Encouragement might it not give to the Rebels? What Numbers might it not prompt to join them?

Our giving, upon this Occasion, Sir, any Ground for forming such an Opinion, might not only produce fatal Effects at home, but it might produce the most fatal Effects abroad. The *Dutch*, who are already in a Sort of Despondency, would then fall into a State of the utmost Despair, and would withdraw their Troops from *Flanders*, in order to obtain a Neutrality for themselves. Both the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *Sardinia* would begin to doubt of their receiving any farther Assistance from this Nation, and would immediately clap up a separate Peace upon the best Terms they could obtain: Thus we should be left alone to contend with the powerful Kingdoms of *France* and *Spain* abroad, and with a Rebellion, rendered formidable by our own ill Conduct, at home. Would it be possible for us in such a Situation to defend our Possessions or our Plantations beyond Sea? No, Sir, our whole Navy would be necessarily employed in guarding our Coasts, in order to prevent the Rebels getting any Supplies or Assistance from our foreign Enemies, and would scarcely be sufficient for this Purpose; because, as neither *France* nor *Spain* would then be obliged to maintain any great Land Armies, they would

apply themselves entirely towards increasing their Naval Force, and by Building and Purchase they might, in a few Months, be able to fit out a most formidable Squadron. So that this Motion, however innocent and harmless it may appear in the Eyes of some Gentlemen, yet, if agreed to, it might very probably, in my Opinion, be the Cause of the Ruin, not only of the Liberties of this Nation, but of the Liberties of Europe.

B. I am persuaded, Sir, that neither of the Hon. Gentlemen viewed the Motion in this Light; but when they give it a Review, and consider seriously the fatal Consequences it may be attended with, I hope, they will agree to its being withdrawn. I hope, they will not insist upon the Question; for I should be sorry to see it stand in our Votes with a Negative of any Kind at the Tail of it; because I am as much persuaded as they can be, that something ought to be done for preserving the Independence of Parliament, and for putting a Stop to that Corruption which is creeping in so fast upon us; but for this Purpose a proper Opportunity should be chosen, and I cannot think it is either proper or safe to enter upon such a Subject, whilst a Rebellion is raging in the Kingdom. Our Liberties, our Properties, our Religion, and every Thing is now at Stake: Let us secure them against the present Danger, and when that is done, we shall have Time and Opportunities enough to secure our Liberties against the Effects of Corruption. At present we ought not to attempt any Thing, that may divert the Attention of the People from the extraordinary Danger that hangs over them, much less ought we to attempt any Thing, that may divide his Majesty's true Friends, or produce a Dispute between the two Houses of Parliament. And that this may be the Consequence of any Bill that can be brought in for guarding against

against Corruption, we may from Experience conclude. Both the Place-Bill and the Pension-Bill have always had a Party in this House against them, and both have been rejected by the other; and as to Annual or Triennial Parliaments, I think, the very Motion for bringing in a Bill for the Purpose has always been rejected by a Majority in this House. Therefore we must from Experience conclude, that if either of the two former Bills should be brought in, it would not only divide his Majesty's Friends in this House, but might occasion a Breach between the two Houses, which is a Danger that ought to be avoided, when we are in so much Danger from the Rebellion; and as to a Bill for Annual or Triennial Parliaments, it would certainly divide his Majesty's Friends here, and if it should be passed in this House, it might perhaps be rejected by the other, which would be very much resented by those that had agreed to it here.

Another Reason, Sir, for our suspending, till after we have got rid of the Rebellion, the Introduction of any of the Bills I have mentioned, or any Bill of the like Kind, is the Danger of the Bill's not passing, and the Discontents that might be occasioned by its being, however reasonably, thrown out. All such Bills are favourite Bills among the People without Doors. If they are but by the Title led to believe, that it is a Bill for securing their Liberties against Corruption, without considering the Regulations proposed by the Bill for that Effect, without considering the Consequences with which those Regulations might be attended, they, from the Title alone, conclude, that the Bill ought to have been passed into a Law, and that its being thrown out, proceeded solely from the Corruption it was designed to prevent. This of Course raises Animosities among the People without Doors, and to give the least

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Ground for any such in the Time of an open Rebellion, and at a Time when we are daily threatned with a foreign Invasion, might be of the most dangerous Consequence; for the concealed *Jacobites*, who are but too numerous in every Corner of the Kingdom, would certainly endeavour to blow those Animosities up into a Flame against the Government. Their Discourse would every where be, Now, Gentlemen, you see, you can expect no Security against Corruption under this Government: From the throwing out of this Bill, you may conclude, that no such Bill will ever, under our present Establishment, be passed into a Law: You may call yourselves free, but without such a Bill, you can have no more a Title to Freedom than the Cattle that are sold in your publick Markets: Of all Slaves, those are the most contemptible that sell themselves into Slavery: Slaves, made so by the Fate of War, deserve, at least, Compassion; but Men who sell themselves for Slaves, are neither intitled to, nor can expect Pity.

These, and such like groundless Insinuations, Sir, the concealed *Jacobites* would certainly take the Opportunity to propagate; and by such ensnaring Insinuations, rendered specious by our throwing out any such popular Bill, Multitudes might be induced to join the Rebels, that would otherwise have never thought of it. For this Reason, Sir, the Motion now before us gives me extreme Concern. I was sorry to hear any such Motion made upon this Occasion. It is a Motion we cannot agree to; and our disagreeing to it will furnish our Enemies, at this dangerous Conjunction, with a new Pretence for reviling the Government, and sowing Disaffection among the People. I must, therefore, intreat the Hon. Gentlemen who made and seconded this Motion, to agree to its being withdrawn. I must conjure them not to insist upon the Question;

4 D

for,

for, should it appear in our Votes with a Negative, even by Way of the previous Question, it may be the Cause of infinite Mischief.

The Speech I shall next give in this Debate, was that made by Julius A Florus, in the Character of W—m P—t, Esq; the Purport of which was as follows, viz.

*Mr. President,
S I R,*

THE Amendment proposed upon B this Occasion, is so very unseasonable, and has such a dangerous Tendency, that I need not take up much of your Time with Arguments against it. I should not, indeed, have given you any Trouble upon the Occasion, but that I am C afraid of being supposed to have had a Concern in drawing it up, and having it at this Time offered to your Consideration. As I have always appeared to be a Friend to every Thing that could be reasonably offered for securing the Independency D of Parliament, and as this Amendment seems to have a Tendency that Way, I think it incumbent upon me to declare, that if my Advice had been previously asked, I should have made use of all the little Rhetorick I am Master of, to persuade the E Hon. Gentlemen not to offer such an Amendment, at such a dangerous Conjunction.

Sir, I shall always be a real Friend to any Regulation, which may appear to me to be effectual, for preventing the fatal Effects of Corruption; and, therefore, I shall never be for introducing any such Regulation into this House, nor shall I ever make, or advise making any Motion for that Purpose, but at a proper Season, and when, I think, there is, at least, a Chance for its being agreed to. We know well enough, Sir, that all such Motions are, and, I hope, will ever be, the Favourites of the People; and, there-

fore, we may expect, that they will sometimes be made by Gentlemen, who have no other Design but to cast a Slur upon the Administration, by obliging them to endeavour to get a Negative put upon a popular Motion; but I shall never make any Motion with such a View; and I cannot allow myself to suspect, that the Hon. Gentlemen had any such View in offering this Amendment. At a Time of so much Danger, at a Time when our All is at Stake, whatever Opinion we may have of our Administration, or of our Ministers for the Time being, surely it is unseasonable at such a Time, to attempt any Thing that may raise Discontents among the People, or lessen their Confidence in those who are placed in Authority over them.

Whilst the Nation is engaged in a most dangerous and expensive foreign War, a Rebellion breaks out at home. Those Rebels have already gained a Victory over the King's Troops, which has made them almost wholly Masters of one Part of the United Kingdom. We are under daily Apprehensions, both of an Irruption, and a foreign Invasion's being made upon the other; and that Invasion would, certainly, be attended with an Insurrection. In such Circumstances, shall we amuse ourselves with contriving Methods to prevent the Effects of Corruption? Shall we spend our Time in Projects for guarding our Liberties against Corruption, when they are in such immediate Danger of being trampled under Foot by Force of Arms? Would not this be like a Man's sitting down to think of Ways and Means for preventing his being cheated by his Servants, at the very Time that Thieves were breaking into his House?

G No Gentleman, Sir, who has a due Sense of the Danger we are in, will, or can, think of any Thing else, till we are entirely delivered from that Danger. Much less will any

any such Gentleman think, till then, of introducing Bills, that must raise great Altercations amongst us, and may, if defeated, occasion Discontents and Heartburnings among the People. I hope, the Rebellion will be extinguished, long before this Session is at an End; and the Moment it is, I believe, I shall be for our resuming the Consideration, of what may be necessary to be done for preventing a corrupt Dependency in Parliament. At present, I can think of no Reason for suspending that Consideration any longer; and, therefore, I hope, we may be able to frame some such Bills as are hinted at in this Amendment, before the present Session expires; but suppose nothing of the Kind should be attempted in this Session, we shall, I hope, have many Sessions after this, and Sessions, I hope, undisturbed by a foreign War, or domestick Insurrection. Such a Session would be the most proper for our undertaking to new-model our Constitution. Corruption is not, I hope, got to such a Height, as to be able to defend itself against all the Attempts we can make to demolish it. If this were the Case, our Attempts in this Session would be as vain, as it can be supposed they will be in any future Session; therefore, our resolving to frame Bills in this Session must be vain, or it may be delayed till some future Session, when we may enter into the Affair with Safety, and without our being in Danger of thereby making ourselves a Prey to our Enemies.

But suppose, Sir, we were resolved, at all Adventures, to undertake the framing and passing of some such Bills during this Session, what Occasion is there, what Pretence have we for thus bringing the Affair by Head and Shoulders into our Address? The People without Doors, we see, are so sensible of the Danger they are exposed to by Means of the Rebellion, that they have entirely forgot

the Danger they think themselves exposed to by Means of Corruption. We have lately heard of no Letters, Instructions, or Remonstrances from any County or Corporation in the Kingdom to its Representatives, in Favour of any Bill against Corruption. They are so wise as to think of nothing, at present, but Subscriptions and Associations, for defending their Sovereign, and themselves, against those who have wickedly and traiterously conspired to rob him of his Crown, and them of their Liberties, Properties, and Religion. Do Gentlemen intend to give a Turn to the Spirit of the People, and to set them a contending against secret Corruption, that their Liberties may the more easily become a Prey to open Force? Sir, if I were not well acquainted with the Hon. Gentlemen, who made and seconded this Motion, I should really suspect their having some such Design; and, however much I may, from my personal Knowledge, be convinced, that they have no such Design, they may depend upon it, that if they do not withdraw their Motion, the Suspicion will be strong against them, amongst all those who are not intimately acquainted with them.

Such a Suspicion, I cannot think, Sir, any Gentleman would chuse to labour under; therefore, I hope, they will withdraw their Motion. I hope, that, for their own Sakes, and for the Sake of their King and Country, they will not insist upon its appearing in our Votes. If they do, the whole World will say, they have contributed, as much as they safely could, towards rendering the Rebellion successful. The Hon. Gentlemen may already plainly perceive, that a Negative will be put upon their Motion. Why then should they insist upon the Question? If they do, it will be impossible to suggest any Reason for it, but that of their resolving to have such a popular Question appear with a Negative upon it

in our Votes, in order to raise Discontents among the People, and to make them turn against our present happy Establishment, that Money, and those Arms, they are now wisely and generously providing for its Defence.

I shall next give a Speech made in this Debate by T. Sicinius, in the Character of H—phryS—d—h—m, Esq; which was to this Effect.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I AM surprized to hear Gentlemen accused, or suspected of a Design to subvert the Government, on Account of a Motion, calculated, in my Opinion, the best of all others, to reconcile the Minds of the People to our present Establishment, and to induce them to join unanimously and heartily in any Measures that may be necessary for defeating the present Rebellion. Whatever Spirit may now appear among the People, we cannot forget, Sir, the Spirit that appeared so generally amongst them, but a little While before, against Corruption, and in Favour of those Bills that have already been several Times offered to Parliament for preventing it. In their Letters and Instructions upon that Occasion, we may suppose, the true and genuine Spirit of the People appeared, because they had neither Rewards, nor Expectation of Rewards in View, to prompt them to prepare, or sign such Instructions. On the contrary, we know, that both Rewards and Promises were offered to get them to sign Instructions of an opposite Nature; but, in all Places, a very few excepted, without any Effect.

This, Sir, is truly the Case, with respect to that Spirit, which appeared among the People about the Time we began to be threatened with Invasions; but I cannot say so much with respect to the Spirit that now appears. I doubt much if it be every

where sincere. Our Associations and Subscriptions I look on in the same Light with our Addresses. They are proposed and promoted by some Men, who enjoy or expect good Posts under the Government; and People are A unwilling to refuse joining in them, for fear of being deemed disaffected. This, I believe, is the Case of many who have joined in our Associations as well as Subscriptions. As to the latter, I know, that many have been threatened into them, under the Pain B of being represented and recorded as *Jacobites*, or *indigent Persons*; and I must observe, that this Way of raising Money for the Publick Service, by the Subscriptions of private Men, is such an Incroachment upon the Privileges of this House, and of such C dangerous Consequence to the Liberties of the Nation, that, in my Opinion, it highly deserves our Censure. But whatever we may do in this Respect, I am fully convinced, that we ought to look upon these Subscriptions and Associations, rather as Methods taken by the busy Promoters D to recommend themselves to Posts under the Government, than as Testimonies of the People's Satisfaction; and therefore, if the Fate of the Kingdom should become doubtful by the landing of a numerous *French Army* E amongst us, and a general Insurrection of the Disaffected in *England*, I question much, if we could depend upon the Fidelity of some of those, who have appeared the most zealous Associators and Subscribers. It cannot be supposed, that a few *Scottish Highlanders*, notwithstanding the Success they have lately met with, can be able to conquer the whole Island of *Britain*: As little can it be supposed, that a numerous *French Army* can be landed amongst us, while we have such a Superiority at Sea; and without such a Landing, I believe, G most of the Disaffected, as well as Discontented, in this Country, will keep themselves within the Law; many of them will, I doubt not, pretend a

warm Zeal for the Support of the Government, therefore every Man does, and may reasonably conclude, that the Rebels have not at present so much as a Chance for having their Undertaking crowned with Success; but if by any extraordinary Accident, A and it must be an extraordinary one indeed, they should come to have but an equal Chance, I am afraid, the Discontents of the People would suddenly and at once turn the Scale entirely in their Favour; especially, if from our Proceedings nothing appears, that can give the People any Hopes of their Grievances being redressed in this Session of Parliament.

We are not to suppose, Sir, that the People have forgot their Complaints, because they have not renewed them upon this Occasion. C They have so long complained in vain, and have lately been so much disappointed by those upon whom they chiefly relied, that I am afraid, their not renewing their Instructions to their Members, proceeds from their Despair of ever meeting with D Redress from Parliament. But will this remove or diminish their Discontents? On the contrary, we have more Reason to dread their Silence than we ever had to dread their Murmurs; for Mankind resemble, in this, that Animal which is their most faithful Servant; while they bark, they never bite. Have they ceased complaining? as they have yet received no Satisfaction, we have from the Nature of Mankind just Reason to presume, that they have begun to think of acting; and this at such F a dangerous Conjunction we ought to prevent, by giving them, as soon as possible, an Assurance, that they may expect Redress from this Session of Parliament.

The Amendment now proposed, is, therefore, extremely well calculated for the Support of his Majesty's Government, and, if agreed to, will contribute more to the Disappointment and Defeat of the Rebellion,

than the warmest and most loyal Expressions we can make use of in this or any other Address. Sir, the Addresses of the People of *England* are already become a Proverb amongst our foreign Neighbours; and if we go on but for a few Years, as we have done for several Years past, the Addresses of our Parliaments will fall under the same Reproach; I therefore wish, we may for the Time to come be more sparing in our Expressions, and more bountiful in our Actions. I do not mean, Sir, as to B Money Matters, for in that we cannot, I am sure, be more bountiful than we have been for many Years past; but I mean as to our being diligent in preparing Bills for the Service of his Majesty's People, and faithful in giving his Majesty upon C all Occasions our best Advice. If we resolve to alter our Conduct in this Respect, we cannot do it at a more proper Time, we cannot chuse a Time when it will be more necessary for the Service both of our D King and Country; and therefore, I hope, this Amendment will be not only insisted on, but agreed to; for whatever the Hon. Gentleman may perceive from those that are about him, I cannot perceive from any of those near me, that it is in any E Danger of having a Negative put upon it.

I shall readily agree with the Hon. Gentleman, Sir, that at this Juncture it would be of the most dangerous Consequence, to have such a Motion appear in our Votes with a Negative F at the Tail of it; but for that very Reason I shall be for insisting upon the Question; because there is now, and, I am afraid, always will be in this House, a certain Set of Gentlemen, called Ministers, who from that Consideration may now be induced G to agree to it, and who never will, I believe, from any other Consideration, agree to such a Motion. For the same Reason, Sir, I shall be for having such Bills, as are hinted at in

in this Motion, brought into the House as soon as possible, and pushed through both Houses with all possible Dispatch. The Hon. Gentleman says, he shall be against the introducing of such Bills, while there is a Rebellion raging in the Kingdom, because he thinks, we may have an Opportunity to get them passed, after the Rebellion is entirely extinguished. If I thought so, Sir, I should be very willing to have them deferred till the next Session; but if we do not catch this Opportunity, when some Gentlemen's personal Safety may prevent their Opposition, I am, both from Reason and Experience, convinced, we shall never be able, in a peaceable Manner, to get any such Bill passed into a Law. The Set of Gentlemen I have mentioned, will always oppose such Bills, because it is their Interest, not only to support, but to propagate Corruption; and from Experience I am convinced, that they will always have so much Influence, as to get a Majority in this House for preventing any such Bill's being brought in, or a Majority in the other House for having it rejected. This, I am the more convinced of, from what the Hon. Gentleman, and a worthy Friend of his, have said against the Amendment. There is a Thing called proper or seasonable Opportunity, that will always furnish a Man with a Pretence for opposing, *when a Minister*, those Bills and Motions, which he patronized, *when a Country Gentleman*; and I have now several Gentlemen in my Eye, who, I believe, will always declare themselves zealous for preventing a corrupt Influence in Parliament, or at Elections; but will never, as long as they continue Ministers, or the Favourites of Ministers, find a seasonable Opportunity for bringing in an effectual Bill for that Purpose.

Such Gentlemen may, perhaps, consider, the dangerous Consequence of throwing out a popular Bill at this Juncture; therefore, tho' they know

it will breed them a great deal of Trouble hereafter, they may, for their immediate Safety, agree to its being passed into a Law. If they and their Friends agree to it, I will engage, that no such Bill shall occasion any Divisions or Altercations amongst us; and we may with the more Freedom embrace this Opportunity, because such a Bill can no Way prevent or retard any Thing the Parliament can do for defeating the Rebellion. If a Man were sensible of his having some pilfering Servants about him, surely, he would lock up his Money Chest, before he run to beat off the Thieves he heard breaking into his House; and if his Servants had been grumbling for Want of their Wages, I would advise him to take that Opportunity to pay them, that they might assist him the more chearfully. They would then have something to fight for, as well as he; for if the Thieves got the better, they must expect to be robb'd as well as their Master. The Case is now the same with regard to the People of Britain: They have been grumbling; give them Satisfaction: Let them see they have something to fight for, I warrant you they'll do it. But under an arbitrary Government, whether established by Force or Corruption, the People have neither Liberty nor Property; and in this Age I doubt much if they will fight obstinately for their Religion, even supposing they were all convinced of its being at Stake.

I therefore hope, Sir, that we shall, in this Session, come of the Rebellion what will, pass some proper Bills for preserving our Constitution and Liberties against Corruption; and if we are resolved to pass any such Bills in this Session, we ought to intimate our Resolution in our Address upon this Occasion, in order to encourage the People to stand by, and support the present Establishment, in this Time of imminent Danger. To pretend, that

our doing so will discourage our Allies, and frighten them into a separate Peace, is, I may at least say, going very far for an Argument against this Motion. The *Dutch* have not seemed, of late, to square any of their Measures by our Resolves; and, therefore, they will, I believe, as little regard our Address, as they have lately done our Ministers Solicitations; and as to the Queen of *Hungary*, and King of *Sardinia*, their Interest is so much at Stake, that they cannot suddenly clap up a separate Peace, should they actually find us unable, or resolved not to send them any farther Assistance; nor would the Liberties of *Europe* be undone, if they did. For what I know, it would be happy for us, should they do so: We should then have nothing to do but to push the War at Sea, and this we are still able to do with Success, both against *France* and *Spain*, if we take Care to have good Intelligence, and commit our Squadrons and Ships of War to proper Commanders; for neither of these Nations can much increase their naval Strength, during the Continuance of a War with us, because they have no naval Stores but what come to them by Sea, from other Countries; and as all such are contraband, they cannot have them while the Sea is covered with our Cruisers and Privateers. We have, therefore, at present, nothing to fear from such a Consequence; but God knows what we may have to fear, should this be the Consequence, after we have exhausted ourselves, and ruined our Credit, by supporting an unequal and unfortunate Land War.

Thus, Sir, suppose the Amendment now proposed were no Way warranted by any Expression in his Majesty's Speech from the Throne, it could be of no bad Consequence with respect to the foreign War we are now engaged in; but I wonder to hear it said, that it does not come in properly by Way of Answer to

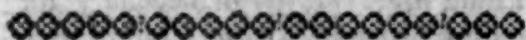
his Majesty's Speech. Sir, does not his Majesty tell us, that he has called us together to give him our *immediate Advice*, as well as Assistance, with regard to the Rebellion still continuing in *Scotland*? Can we give him our Advice in a more deliberate and authentick Manner, than by framing and passing such Bills, as, we think, will best induce the People to assist him heartily? We cannot do this immediately, and, therefore, by Way of Answer to this Part of his Speech, we ought to tell him immediately, that is to say, by our Address, that we will do so.

There is another Part of his Majesty's Speech, Sir, which, in my Opinion, will stand without any Thing like an Answer, if this Amendment be not agreed to. His Majesty tells us, he questions not but the Rebellion will end in procuring greater Strength to that excellent Constitution, which it was designed to subvert. In Answer to this, is it not very proper to tell his Majesty, that we shall take Care, in this Session, to frame such Bills, as (if passed into Laws) will add Strength to our excellent Constitution? Is there any Thing more proper or necessary for adding Strength to our Constitution, than that of preventing a corrupt Influence in Parliament, or at Elections? This Amendment is, therefore, not only a proper, but a necessary Return to that Part of his Majesty's Speech: I say necessary, Sir, because I think it absolutely necessary for us, in a Time of such Danger, to take the first Opportunity to assure the People of their having that Grievance redressed, which they have long and loudly, but vainly hitherto, complained of; and, because, without this Amendment, not only our Address will appear defective, but we shall appear deficient in our Duty to our Sovereign; for there will be, otherwise, not a Word of Answer to this material Part of his Majesty's Speech, nor one Word of Ad-

Advice, or any Thing that looks like it, tho' his Majesty has in his Speech expressly told us, that, for this very Purpose, he called us together sooner than he intended.

And now to conclude, Sir; as the Hon. Gentleman was pleased to tell us, what the World will think of those that insist upon this Amendment, I shall beg Leave to tell him, what, in my Opinion, the World will think of those that oppose it. The World will, I am sure, generally approve of the Amendment, and all will conclude, that had it been agreed to, it would have done great and immediate Service; therefore, every Man will say, that the Opposers, notwithstanding their open Pretences, are, in secret, Friends to Corruption; and that they have a greater Regard to the Interest and Ease of those who are now, or may hereafter be our Ministers, than they have to the Security of their Sovereign, the Happiness of their Country, or the Liberties of their Countrymen.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]



Having in our last given an Account of the Battle of Liege, as it was published in the Gazette here, (see p. 507) we shall now give the following Account of that Battle, being the Account sent by Order of the Marshal Count de Saxe to the French Minister at Breda; because it is drawn up in a more Soldier-like Manner than any hitherto published.

PRINCE Charles of Lorain having it in his View to take Winter Quarters in the Principality of Liege, resolved to cut off all Communication between the Marshal and the City of that Name. For this Purpose he put his Army in Motion on the 7th of October. The Prince of Waldeck, who was upon the Right of the *Jar*, came and incamped upon the Left of that River at *Ance*, a Village which joins to the Suburbs of Liege. Prince Charles's Right reached to *Hautain*, and was covered by the Village of *Sling*, from whence a large and deep Rivulet run down into the *Jar*. The Center

was at the Villages of *Liers*, *Varoux*, and *Raucoux*, where the Hedges and Ditches formed considerable Obstacles. But the Front of the Left was without any Defence from *Raucoux* as far as the Village of *Ance*, where there were several very difficult Rivulets and hollow Ways leading to *Liege*, which secured its Flank. To add by Art some Defence to that Part of the Line which was without any by Nature, the Prince of Waldeck had caused to be erected three pretty extensive Batteries, which were placed upon a commanding Hill, from whence they flanked the Village of *Raucoux*; and another Battery of ten Pieces of Cannon was placed at the Head of the Rivulets about the Village of *Ance*. Tho' this Situation, at first View, appear'd to be pretty good, yet it was not without some internal Defects, for it was too extensive in Front, and not deep enough behind, the Rear being all along confined by little Valleys, which are almost impassable.

The Marshal being disburdened of the Care of covering a Siege, had for several Days been seeking an Opportunity to fight. To prepare himself for this Purpose, he had ordered the Count *de Clermont*, Prince of the Blood, to come and join him with the Troops that had made the Siege of *Namur*. By this Means, after being joined by this Reinforcement, the Army came to consist of 160 Battalions, and 228 Squadrons, without reckoning the light Troops; and the Allied Army, including their Troops of all Kinds, amounted to 129 Battalions, and 200 Squadrons.

The Knowledge of the Ground, which the Marshal had acquired on the 7th, made him determine to attack with his united Force the Center and Left of the Enemy, upon the latter of which he resolved to make the first Attack, while at the same Time three others were directed against the Villages of *Liers*, *Varoux*, and *Raucoux*, leaving to Mr. *de Mortagne* the Care to observe the Enemy's Right, and to keep them at Bay, by Means of the Post he held upon the Rivulet of *Sling*; a Project which was the more prudent in this, that by its Execution the Marshal put himself in a Condition to defeat the Enemy's Army, without running the Risk of being defeated himself, by Reason of the Impossibility Prince Charles was under to desile either from his Right or Center, to pursue the French Army in its Retreat. In order to carry this Project into Execution, and to have the greater Facility in putting such a numerous Army in Motion, he divided it into different Bodies.

The 10th was the Day chosen for putting this first Disposition in Order, whilst the Army was passing the *Jar*. The Count *d'Etres*, incamped upon the Right of that River,

River, had Orders to march by Break of Day, to post himself with his Detachment between the Stone Causeway of Tongres and that of St. Tron, both leading to Liege, the Design of which was, that he might observe the Motions of the Enemy, and reconnoitre their Camp, during the Time the rest of the Army was passing the *Jar*. The whole Morning of the 10th the Enemy continued quiet in their Camp, under a Persuasion, that this advanced Body had no other Aim but to cover the March of the Army, in extending itself towards *Warem*. They continued in this Mistake till Two of the Afternoon, when our Army began to appear in ten Columns. The Count *d'Etres*, according to his Instructions, then marched from the Right, and went and posted himself upon the Enemy's Left Flank on the Hill of *Bierzay*. This Movement could not be fully executed till towards Five in the Evening, because General *Baroniay* possessed the Heights about *Bierzay* with 3000 Horse, besides some Infantry.

As it was of Importance to possess themselves of those Heights, in order to reconnoitre the Openings by which they might next Morning post themselves upon the Enemy's Flank, the Count *d'Etres* ordered M. *d'Armentieres*, with all the light Troops, to march up to that Body of the Enemy, whilst he himself should cause some Troops to advance upon their Flank in order to oblige General *Baroniay* to retire. These Orders M. *d'Armentieres* executed by causing our *Hussars* to attack those of the Enemy, who retired towards their Army. It was a smart Engagement for near an Hour and a half; but we remained Masters of the Heights, and in the Night-time the Enemy's light Troops removed at some Distance from us.

At Break of Day the General was beat in our Army, for beginning their March all at once; but the thick Fog prevented our marching till Eight o'Clock in the Morning, and also prevented its being possible for us to come at any Accounts of the Enemy; but what we got by our Spies. Those who came to the Right reported, that the Enemy had decamped, and that the Night before they had seen several Equipages file off, in order to go and pass the *Maes*. The Retreat of the *Hussars* was Cause enough for the Spies to make this false Report; but the Marshal was better informed, having got Intelligence, that the Enemy were resolved to wait for him in their Camp. The Count *d'Etres* began his March at the Hour appointed in three Columns, the light Troops being upon the Right, the Infantry with the Artillery in the Center, and the Cavalry upon the Left, in order to arrive with his Front upon the Causeway of

November, 1746

Liege, whilst the Count of *Clermont* was marching along that Causeway in four Columns. After a Quarter of an Hour's March, M. *d'Armentieres*, who was upon the Van-Guard with a Detachment of light Troops, gave Notice, that he saw a great many Troops, but that he could not judge whether it was the whole Army, or only the Rear Guard of the Enemy; for as they were still making some Motions, in order to put themselves in Battalia, it was very difficult to observe them distinctly at the Place where M. *d'Armentieres* then was. With some light Troops he made a Tour towards the Village of *Ance*, from whence he discovered the whole left Wing of the Enemy. This Village is divided in two by a little Field. That Part next to *Liege* was possessed by the Enemy, who likewise seemed to have a Design to possess themselves of the other; but for defeating this Design, M. *de St. Germain* threw himself into it with two Brigades of Infantry and some Cannon. The Cavalry were drawn up in the Battalia in two Lines to the Left of this Village; the Dragoons remained upon the Right, for stopping the Passage through the little Field in the Middle of the Village; and the light Infantry possessed themselves of some of the Hedges of *Ance*, upon the Right of the Dragoons. The Count *d'Etres* sent Notice of what he had discovered to the Count of *Clermont*, who arriving with Count *Lozendaal*, distinctly perceived, that the whole left Wing of the Enemy was drawn up in two Lines of Cavalry, that the Village of *Ance* was full of their Infantry, and that they had several Battalions in Columns upon their left Flank. They had also a Body of Reserve consisting entirely of Infantry, which formed a third Line, at the Extremity of their Left, and a little advanced before the Center of their Line of Cavalry, the three Batteries above mention'd were guarded by some Battalions.

Being now about Ten o'Clock in the Morning, the Count *Clermont* thought proper to cause two Brigades of Infantry to march into the little Field which divides the Village of *Ance*, to cause some heavy Cannon to be brought thither, and to defer the rest of the Disposition till he had spoke with the Marshal. We went to work in opening Communications, and at the same Time in erecting Batteries. Six Pieces of Cannon were planted against the extended Part of the Enemy's Line of Cavalry, four Pieces against the Hedges of the Village of *Ance*, and six sixteen Pounders for battering a large House where some Infantry were posted.

At One o'Clock the whole Army was come up. The Infantry remained in Columns, but the Cavalry formed themselves in Battalia.

lia. The Count de Clermont arrived at his Division with two new Brigades of Infantry; so that there were now eight Brigades at that Part of the Right. The Prince then ordered the Count d'Etres to attack the Village with four Brigades, whilst he supported him with the other four, and not to lose a Moment in making the Disposition.

According to this Disposition, the light Infantry of *Grassins* and *de la Mortiere*, consisting of 700 Men approached the Village by the Right; the Brigade of *Picardy*, having eight Companies of Grenadiars at its Head, under the Command of Mess. de *Fiennes* and *de Montbarris*, was placed upon the Right, having that of *Monaco* upon its Left, in two Lines, under the Command of M. de *Froulay*; the Brigade of *Segur*, in a Column, marched by the Side of that of *Monaco*, and that of *Bourbon* in two Lines closed the Left. These two Brigades were under the Command of M. de *St. Germain*, with four small Pieces of light Cannon. At the Left of all were placed 20 Pieces of Cannon, in two Batteries, one of which bore against the Infantry that were upon the Flank of the Enemy's Cavalry, and the other bore against their Batteries. The former was placed upon the Side of the Rivulet, and was supported by a Brigade of Infantry; and the second was to follow the left Flank of the Brigade of *Bourbon*. Ten Squadrons of Dragoons were drawn up behind these Batteries, and 14 Squadrons of Horse were drawn up in the same Line with the Dragoons, at about 600 Yards from the Enemy's Cavalry. The Village of *Raucoux* being possessed by the Enemy, did not allow us to extend our Cavalry farther towards the Left. M. de *Rosen* commanded this Division, with Orders to charge when he should think proper. M. d'*Armentieres*, with all the light Horse, guarded the Rear, and was to pursue the Enemy in their Retreat. It was Two o'Clock before this Disposition was compleated, when 36 Pieces of Cannon, in four Batteries began to play. A Battery of the Enemy's consisting of eight Pieces of Cannon and two Haubitizers, which, during the first Moments had very much incommoded the Brigade of *Champagne*, as well as our Cavalry, was soon dismounted. Upon the fourth Discharge of our Cannon, our Troops began to move in the greatest Order, and marched to the first Hedges, from whence the Brigade of *Picardy* drove the *Pandours*. We were then upon the Edge of the Highway which leads from *St. Tron* to *Liege*. Mr. d'*Etres* caused his heavy Artillery to advance, and after four Discharges the Attack of the Village began. *Picardy*, supported by *Monaco*, forced the Hedges, which they successively possessed themselves of, whilst the Brigade of *Segur* marched in a Column up to the Front of

the Village, being supported by that of *Bourbon*. During this Instant of Time the Engagement was very sharp, and without any Disorder. We possessed ourselves at once of all the first Hedges; for the Enemy's Infantry, which lined the Rivulet, not being able to sustain our Fire, retired to the Plain, and abandoned six Pieces of Cannon.

The *Dutch* Cavalry made then a bold Motion, but they did not draw all the Advantage from it they seemed to expect. About ten Squadrons in a Column, and in two Lines, advanced to the Place of their Infantry, and intended to attack the Regiment of *Beaujolois*, who were clearing the Hedges, and were not yet entirely formed; but the Soldiers having returned to their Ranks, that Battalion marched up to the Cavalry, a Part of which had already began to pass the Rivulet; and made so well-timed a Discharge, that the Cavalry were put in Disorder: Nevertheless, they rallied, and resolved to return to the Charge; but the Chevalier de *Pons* having caused a Battalion of *Bourbonnois* to advance and line the Rivulet, they were obliged by the Smartness of our Fire to retire, tho' they were advanced to within 12 Yards; during this Interval the Brigades of *Picardy*, *Monaco*, and *Segur*, had compleated the forcing of the Hedges, and in a Moment after, our whole Infantry found themselves upon the Edge of the Rivulet.

Before this Time our Cavalry had in vain endeavoured to charge that of the *Dutch*, who had in their Front a hollow Way, which before the Attack could not be perceived, and which M. de *Rosen* found he could not pass. Upon this the Cavalry were ordered to advance, and in order to get over to defile by four, under the Fire of our whole Infantry. Upon the Right of all, some Battalions had advanced beyond the Hedges; which Motion, in itself too hasty, render'd the Moment critical; for the Enemy's Cavalry having rallied, as well as a great Body of their Infantry, they advanced to make a new Attack upon the Village. This Body at first drove our Battalions back to the Hedges, where they were protected by three other Battalions, who flanked that Line of the Enemy so smartly, that their Infantry, not being able to sustain the Fire both upon their Front and Flank, thought fit to retire, and appeared no more; and our Cannon being brought up, and making a continued Fire upon their Cavalry, they were likewise obliged to quit the Field.

These Attacks and the Fire of our Cannon having forced the Troops of the Enemy's left Wing, to retire to above 600 Yards Distance, we took Advantage of this Moment to advance our Cannon, and so cause eight Battalions to march 200 Yards up

up into the Plain, without quitting the Support we had upon our Right, the Flank of which was cover'd by the Infantry. At the same Time we formed a second Line in the Hedges; and while *Rosen's* Brigade put itself in Order of Battle, upon the Right of the first Line, the Fire of our Artillery obliged the Enemy to move farther off. The first Line advanced a hundred Yards, and the second passed the Hedges, having at its Left the Brigade of *S. Jal*.

During these Movements upon the Right, the Marshal had made a Disposition of three Columns, which were to attack the Villages of *Liers*, *Varoux*, and *Raucoux*. *M. de Clermont Gallerande*, with the Brigades of *Mailly*, *Bretagne*, and *Artois*, was appointed to attack *Liers*; *M. d'Heronville*, with the Brigades of *Montmorin*, *Navarre*, *Royal*, and *Auvergne*, was charged with the Attack of *Varoux*; and *M. de Maubourgh* was appointed to attack *Raucoux*, with the Brigades of *Orleans*, *Beauvoisis*, *Rovergne*, and *Des-Vaisseaux*. Tho' these Dispositions had been made early, the Attack, which ought to have begun upon the Left at the Village of *Liers*, was deferred for above two Hours. This Delay, and the Knowledge the Marshal had, that these Villages were provided with a numerous Infantry, made him resolve to order the whole three Columns to attack the Villages of *Raucoux* and *Varoux*. This Precaution was not unnecessary, for the Enemy who had intrenched themselves behind the Hedges, made such a vigorous Resistance, that some of our Battalions were for a While in Suspence, before they could carry these two Villages.

The Enemy began to recover from the Disorder, which had continued for a long Time among them. Their Cavalry had again put themselves in Order of Battle in several Lines along the Causeway of *Tongres*, having Batteries and about four Battalions upon their Right. Our Artillery had become useless, because of the too great Distance; so that there was no longer any Attack upon our Right. At Four o'Clock *M. d'Armentieres* advanced, with a Party of light Troops, very near to the Enemy's Line, who now seemed to have less Assurance in their Countenance. These light Troops skirmished with them for some Time, but the Platoon of the Enemy's Infantry having obliged our *Hussars* to retire, their Cavalry made an Advance of some Yards.

At this Instant the Villages of *Varoux* and *Raucoux* were forced. The Troops, animated by the Presence of the Marshal, who in the Midst of the Fire was tranquil, made the greatest Efforts for carrying these Villages. A Part of the Troops posted

therein were put to the Sword, and we made a great Number Prisoners. This bold Enterprize had led us to one of the most compleat Victories, if the Day had not been so far spent. At Five o'Clock the Marshal, at the Head of the Cavalry of the right Wing, enter'd the Enemy's Camp. The Village of *Liers*, which had not been attacked so soon as intended, was abandoned by the Enemy, who seeing themselves obliged to give Way, withdrew from thence the greatest Part of their Infantry, leaving only some Pickets, which were attacked and reduced by ten Battalions under the Command of the *Chevalier de Belleisle*.

The Marshal had then his Right at the Hill of *Votem*, and extended over the whole Ground where the Enemy had been incamped, upon whose Flank he marched, and pursued them as far as the Eminences which lie between the Village of *Liers* and that of *Milmont*. During this Interval, the Count *d'Etres* extended the Body under his Command towards the Eminences near the *Maes*, having *Votem* upon his Left, with Design to endeavour to cut off the Communication between the Enemy and their Bridges. By our Detachments we were informed, that the *Dutch* Artillery was retiring by the Way of that Village with a slender Escort; upon which the *Hussars*, *Grassins*, and *Morlieres* were ordered to seize it, which they did after putting the Escort to Flight. In this Village and along the *Maes* we took 22 Pieces of Cannon or *Haubitzers*, and about sixty Artillery Waggon. The Advantage obtained in this Battle would have been more considerable, if all our Cavalry could have advanced to the Charge; but to the *French* Infantry this Testimony is due, that upon this Occasion they gave the greatest Proofs of Valour. We may imagine what Efforts were necessary to be made for forcing twelve Battalions, *English*, *Hanoverians*, and *Hessians*, who were the Flower of all the Infantry of the Allied Army, and posted and intrenched in Villages at the Head of their Line, which was protected by a numerous Artillery, &c.

The rest of this Journal contains an Account of the Loss sustained both by the *French* and the Allies, the former of which is, we hope, so extravagantly diminished, and the latter so extravagantly augmented, that we do not think proper to communicate it to the Publick.

Some REMARKS on HISTORY*.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

HOWEVER trite and worn-out the Subject before me appears, yet many

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useful

* See London Magazine for August and October last, p. 415, 515.

useful and beneficial Remarks may be made on it ; many just Eulogiums be attempted, still, in Praise of this very useful and delightful Science.

The Endeavour to perpetuate the Memory of great and laudable Actions, seems to have intruded itself even into the Barbarism of the most savage and wild Nations. The *Indians*, the *Negroes*, the most unletter'd, unform'd Tribes, at present amongst Mankind, are fond of registering the Deeds of their distinguish'd Countrymen ; and by some rude Symbols, or other, on Trees and Stones, or Mounts of Earth thrown up, or deep Pitfalls, indicate the Praises of some deserving Chief, or the Place of some remarkable Action.

How productive of Benefit to Society, how conducive to Order and Harmony, is that amiable Propensity, so strongly united to the Soul of a thinking Creature, to desire the Applauses, and to thirst after the Encomiums of his Friends and Associates ! Wretches, destitute of this Principle, who despise the good Opinion of the World, whose Hearts know not the Raptures, and Exultations on the Receipt of deserved Praise, are prepar'd for the most desperate and abandon'd Undertakings ; careless whether they are remember'd as the Blessing, or the Curse of the Species.

The Soul, in the Abhorrence it feels, the Shock it endures, on the Thought of the Cessation of its Activity, perceives, after the blissful Expectations of a future State of Existence, no alleviating Satisfaction equal to the Reflection of being remember'd by Posterity : Hence our Avidity of doing or saying Things worth Remembrance, of *bragging*, as it were, for Praise : Nor, as before hinted, can there be a more rational and laudable Desire. I'm apt to imagine, that Mankind in their first Patriarchal State, kept Family Memoirs, by such Vehicles as were then in Use, for the future Benefit of their Posterity ; that by viewing the Representation of the Virtues, or Vices, of their Ancestors, they might strive to emulate their Excellencies, or, on the contrary, to abhor and despise Qualities, that were destructive of Peace and Order. Several Passages, in the *Sacred Chronicle*, seem to justify such a Conjecture, by the Allusions often introduc'd into the Mouth of the Speaker, to some remote Act or Passage of the Lives of their Ancestors.

The Great and the Powerful seem to have relied upon massy and huge Structures, declaring their Grandeur and Potency, for a future Praise and Remembrance, before the Use of Letters. Hence the mighty Works of a *Nebuchadnezzar*, a *Semiramis*, and those superb and awful Structures, the *Pyramids*, which have surviv'd the very Remembrance of the Names of their Founders. At last

Humanity, and Letters, spread itself over the Face of the Earth, and laid the Foundation of so many more durable Structures, as are now the Ornament of every Country and Language ; and the Introduction of that excellent, and truly valuable Art of *Printing*, made the Communication easy and cheap, to all Ranks of People. Hence the various Refinements, and Embellishments, that distinguish, so remarkably, the later Ages of Christianity.

Fame, now, was not restrain'd to the lofty Tyrant, who could build himself into a Name, by the Aid of a thousand Slaves ; but, like a confin'd Torrent, broke its too feeble Mounds, and in gentle Streams, diffus'd its enliv'ning Influence to the rest of the World. She now expanded her Wings, and trumpeted Applause or Reproach, alike to all ; and happy those, who can sing with the greatest of Poets :

Nor fame I flight ; nor for her favours call ;

She comes unlook'd for, if she comes at all ;
But, if the purchase cost so dear a price,
As soothing folly, or exalting vice ;
Or if no basis bear my rising name,
But the fall'n ruins of another's fame :
Indignant, let me scorn the guilty bays ;
Drive from my breast that wretched lust of praise.

Unblemish'd let me live, or die unknown ;

Oh ! grant an honest fame, or grant me none.

History, as it is one of the most ancient, is, certainly, one of the most improving Sciences, and productive of the greatest Benefits to Mankind : 'Tis to every one, not only to the Great, an Excitement to virtuous and laudable Actions ; 'tis a Kind of Sea-Mark, to warn from the Approach to the Sands and Shelves we are often exposed to.

Great Care then should be taken in this Study, lest, not attentively reading, or by a wrong Choice of Historians, the Mind be led to imagine only such and such Things right, without giving fair Quarter to another Party, or Opinion. A Person who sets down to this Study, should divest himself of all Prejudice and Partiality ; should enter upon his Subject, unprepar'd by any Resentment, or Pique against any Party or Sect, whose Actions he is going to scan ; till by comparing different Accounts of the same Persons, or Facts, his Reason directs him where to settle his good Opinion, or Resentment. Most Parents, in History, as well as Religion, are too apt, prematurely, to form Prejudices in the Minds of their Children, in Favour of their own Turn of Mind, by giving, in common Discourse, invidious Names, and using opprobrious

Distinctions.—Thus I have heard Persons of Repute, upon being ask'd some puerile Questions in relation to History, tell their Children, that *Charles the First* dy'd for the Church; that the *Second Charles* was a glorious Defender of the Faith; *William*, a Presbyterian Schismatick; and *Anne*, a Saint. Prepar'd by these Distinctions, from the Veneration to fatherly Authority, a good and necessary Principle when rightly apply'd, they despise all Inquisitions, and all their future Reading serves only to make them absurd and ridiculous. What we imbibe in our tender Years, we are, generally, too tenacious of to part with, without Difficulty; 'tis like a prior Kind of Reasoning, that gains, by Prescription, a deep Root, and is seldom or ever totally eradicated. Prodigious to my Purpose was the melancholy Saying of an old High-Church Beldame, upon the safe Landing of *George the First*, who, with a rueful Face and Gesture, told her Neighbours, that, *alas! now she perceiv'd, that G-d was a Presbyterian.*

There is a Spirit, and a Manner, an Air of Freedom, that distinguishes the Historians of a free Country, from those of absolute Monarchies. How superior are the Generality of our Historians to *Mezeray*, or *Daniel*, in this Respect; but happy, if, whilst their slavish Principles were laid aside, they had consulted their Style and Manner. In short, in the latter Respect, I can hardly point out one Historian amongst us that excels. They are either too narrative and flat, like *Burnet* and *Oldmixon*, or else, like *Laurence Echard*, exalt themselves so high in the bombast Regions of Romance, that they make their Readers Heads quite giddy; whilst their Heroes are painted like *Orondes*, or *Pharamond*, or some such doughty Blades of Legend.

Were the calm Mildness of *Whitelock*, join'd to the inquisitive, and generally honest, Turn of *Rapin*, the Flow of *Lord Clarendon*, and the Correctness of *Carte*, we should no longer lament the Want of a History of our own Country, that would do Honour to our Language: But, at present, I can't advise a *Tyro* to take up with any one System of History; but, if he has Opportunity, to consult and compare them all, for that is the only Road to come at Truth. As for those who have no Time to spare, I should advise 'em to *Rapin*; because, tho' a Foreigner, and with many Faults, yet, I apprehend, his Principles better suited to the Constitution of a real *Briton*, than most other general Histories, not even excepting the *Compleat History* itself. Or, if this be too voluminous, I congratulate 'em upon a compendious History of England, just presented to the World *;

which answers to the Character the Writer assumes, and seems, really, to be the Work of an impartial Hand: No Attachment to Party appears throughout the whole Piece: The Language is nervous, sound, and yet flowing; and the Reflections beautiful and honest; and it seems, unless People will renounce Reason itself, the first Work of the Kind, that can affront no Side of the Argument.

Great Caution should be taken, to remember at what Time, and under what Administration the Historian wrote; for tho' you may be at a Loss for the Meaning of some Turns in his Reasoning, the Knowledge of this will present you, too generally, with an infallible Key to it.

It would not be amiss, if the several *Biographical Writers* were consulted, when upon the same Subject in the History; tho', for the generality, they are a most wretched Fry, and set out with either a profess'd Design to excuse all Faults in their Heroes, or to blacken Characters without Mercy.

I can't help thinking it quite proper, in reading the History of England scientifically, and not merely for Diversion and Amusement, that a History of *Scotland*, *France*, *Spain*, and *Germany*, should be consulted; for it is but giving fair Play to any one of 'em, where they are mention'd as at Variance with us, to consult their own Historians upon the contested Point. This Method would increase the Knowledge of *Chronology*, and by knowing what Princes reign'd successively, in other Countries, and the Tendency of their Conduct, our own Affairs would be very much enlighten'd; as we have ever preserv'd one of the most considerable Figures in Europe.

The Principles of *Geography*, and the Use of *Maps*, should be a constant Attendant upon one's Reading; or else 'tis much the same as consulting an History of a World in the Moon.

The Pleasure and Entertainment of this Study, are equal to any Thing that can be express'd. We seem to converse with our Fathers, and to be in the very Scene of Action the Historian is describing; we rejoice and exult, and then, alternately, we glow with Passion, we melt into Pity, we are fill'd with Indignation and Remorse, we shudder with Horror; we are impatient to trace the Hand of Providence to the Catastrophe of Affairs, and, in a private Study, experience all the Joys and Tumults of Life.

The Knowledge of History opens our Minds, informs us what we should be, and what Paths to shun, renders us conversible Creatures, and fits us to be Members of Society.

Thus,

568 Sir R. HOARE'S SPEECH to the Liverymen, &c.

Thus, Sir, you have a Heap of crude Reflections, hastily thrown together; if you think proper to insert 'em in your Magazine, you have the Leave of

Your Servant,
HISTORICUS.

Sir RICHARD HOARE'S SPEECH to the LIVERYMEN of London, on the Hustings at Guildhall, upon the Election of a new LORD MAYOR to succeed him; Sept. 29, 1746.

Gentlemen,

TAKE this Opportunity, before I quit my present Station, to return you my hearty Thanks for having honoured me with so great a Trust, and for your Indulgence to me in the Execution of it; in which I can presume to claim no Merit to myself, any farther than that my Endeavours have been sincere to discharge my Duty in such a Manner, as might best entitle me to your Esteem: Your Welfare, Gentlemen, has been my chief Concern; your Approbation will be my highest Honour.

At a Court of Common Council, held on Wednesday, the 8th of October, it was unanimously resolved, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. Lord Mayor,

For his diligent Attendance to, and faithful Discharge of the Duties, belonging to that High Office:

For his steady Attachment to the true Interest of his Country, during a Time of most imminent Danger:

For giving the Common Council frequent Opportunities of meeting together: And,

For supporting, on all Occasions, the Rights and Privileges of his Fellow-Citizens.

Also, at a Court of Lieutenancy, held at Guildhall, on Thursday the 23d of October, it was unanimously resolved, That the Thanks of this Court be given to the Rt. Hon. Sir Richard Hoare, Knt. Lord Mayor of the City of London,

For his prudent, impartial, and satisfactory Administration of Justice, in the Government of it:

For the Zeal and Loyalty his Lordship has shewn to his Majesty and his Family, by his constant Readiness, on every Emergency, to call this Commission together, by whose Advice and Assistance in the Disposition of the Militia, the Peace and Quiet of the City was preserved, uninterrupted, during the late unnatural Rebellion.

And in a most particular Manner, for the Honour his Lordship, during his Mayoral-

ty, hath done this Court, by his so frequent Attendances to preside in it.

The following LETTER, printed in the General Advertiser, of Oct. 31, being a just Encomium upon this worthy Magistrate, we thought proper to insert it here.

A

To Sir RICHARD HOARE,

SIR,

TH O' it may seem unprecedented at this Time to address you, and may probably be condemned by those who think themselves the most knowing; yet, as I have not any self-interested Intentions, I flatter myself I shall fully answer the honest, artless End proposed by it.

Ingratitude is the strongest Weakness, and every Appearance of it, must be therefore painful. To avoid this Reproach, Sir, I take the Liberty to join the universal Voice of my Fellow-Citizens, in returning you publick Thanks for your wife and excellent Administration of Justice; for that Probity, Humanity and Affability, which you have uninterruptedly display'd in every Part of your high Office; and which those only who are lost to all Sentiments of Virtue, can forbear to praise.

As it was your Happiness, Sir, to descend, from a Family, who have acquired large Possessions with Integrity and Independency; so it has been your Glory to enjoy them with Dignity and Decency: And, all who know you will with Pleasure own, that Fortune has for once bestow'd her Favours on the most Deserving, in choosing such a Guardian for her less happy Children.

To these Gifts of Fortune every Blessing of Nature has been added, a graceful Person, made yet more pleasing by an easiness of Access; and an excellent Understanding, adorn'd with the most benevolent Disposition.

Your Fellow-Citizens observ'd these Qualifications daily exercis'd in every social, every private Virtue; they saw you wealthy without Pride, good without Ostentation, and liberal without Profusion: How great then, how justly great, were their Expectations when you became their Chief Magistrate! But I must tell you, Sir, you have for once deceived them,—by surpassing even their fondest Hopes.

Our unhappy Divisions have often render'd those who fill'd the Chair, the Darlings only of one Set of Men: For you it was reserv'd, to unite all Parties in your Praise. And tho' this Happiness may seem to have flow'd partly from that Rebellion, which drove all loyal Subjects into a Kind of involuntary Friendship, from their Sense of

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of the common Danger; yet, I am sure it will be allow'd, that your Example has been greatly productive of that happy Coalition; from that excellent Medium which with a virtuous Pride you have ever maintain'd, in equally avoiding the Abjection of Court Servility, and the Madness of Mock Patriotism.

That your whole Life may continue one Scene of uninterrupted Happiness, as a Reward for such unequal'd Merit, is the sincerest Wish of,

S I R,
Your oblig'd, unknown,
Humble Servant,

From the London Courant.

HIS Majesty having been pleased to appoint Field Marshal *Wade*, and the Lieutenant-Generals *Lord Cadogan*, *Folliot*, *Duke of Richmond*, and *Guise*, as a Board of General Officers, to enquire into the Conduct, Behaviour, and Proceedings of Lieutenant-General *Sir John Cope*, from the breaking out of the Rebellion in *Scotland*, till the Action of *Preston*, near *Seton*, was over; they order'd *Sir John* to attend them, with his Answers to several Questions which were given him in Writing, and with his Evidences to prove the Facts he offer'd in his Defence.

In Obedience thereto, all the Officers and Gentlemen, in and about *London* at the Time, who had been with him, either upon his March Northward, or at the Battle of *Preston*, to the Number of between forty and fifty, were summoned to attend the Board.

The Enquiry lasted for five Days, and was carried on with Solemnity and Strictness.—The List of the Witnesses summoned was read over publicly; and the Officers present of the several Regiments, who had been all along with *Sir John*, upon the Expedition, were asked by the Board, If there were any other Officers belonging to their Regiments in Town, or near it, besides those whose Names were now read to them; and they answered, There were none, to their Knowledge.

The Board gave publick Notice, oftner than once, during the Course of the Enquiry, That if there was any Gentleman present, who either himself knew, or had been informed of any body who did know, any one Circumstance contradictory to the written Answers given in by *Sir John*, and now read in their hearing, or contradictory to any one Part of the Evidence brought by him in support of it; or, if they knew, or had heard of any body who did know any Misbehaviour, or Misconduct, in *Sir John Cope*, during the Period under Examination, it was a Duty they

owed to their King, and to their Country, to inform the Board thereof; that the Gentlemen who gave such Information, might depend on the Board's Protection, and, that the Board would either receive such Information, in the Room they were then sitting in, or in private by themselves.

A After all *Sir John's* Answers were read, and the Examinations of, at least forty Evidences brought in Support of it, were taken down, *Sir John* made the same Request to a very numerous Audience.—But as nobody appeared to give any such Information, he concluded his Proof, with offering to the Board a Bundle of Letters from Officers in different Parts of the Island, upon their being informed of this Enquiry, acquainting him with what they had been Witnesses to, of his Conduct and personal Behaviour in the Action, and offering to come to Town to make Oath to it upon the first Notice. There was not one jarring Note in the whole of the Evidence.

C *Sir John's* Answers, the Examination of the Evidences, and the Vouchers delivered in to support them, took up about four Quires of Paper.

From the London Gazette.

Whitehall, Nov. 4. His Majesty having been pleased to order a Board of General Officers, consisting of one Field Marshal and four Lieutenants General, to examine into the Conduct of Lieutenant General *Sir John Cope*, and Colonel *Lascelles*, from the breaking out of the Rebellion in *North-Britain*, till the Action was over at *Preston* near *Scaton*; and likewise into the Conduct of Brigadier General *Fowke*, from the Time he took the Command of the two Regiments of Dragoons, then in *Edinburgh*, till the said Action was over; the said Board, after having examined upwards of forty Witnesses, made the following Report to his Majesty.

F THE several Examinations being finish'd, all Parties attending were dismissed; whereupon we the said Field Marshal, and other General Officers before named, having duly weighed and considered the several Matters laid before us, upon our Examination into the Conduct, Behaviour, and Proceedings of Lieutenant General *Sir John Cope*, Colonel *Peregrine Lascelles*, and Brigadier General *Thomas Fowke*, contain'd in the foregoing State thereof, do, in further Obedience to your Majesty's said Warrant, most humbly report, That having made all the Enquiry we could after proper Persons, who were able to give us any Information relating to the Matters aforesaid, and having examined all such as could be brought before

before us, (there being several others whose Duty on your Majesty's Service in Scotland would not admit of their leaving it to come before us,) it doth appear to us, and we are unanimously of Opinion,

That Sir *John Cope* made all the proper and necessary Preparation for the Support of the Troops, with as much Dispatch as he was able, both at *Edinburgh* and *Stirling*.

That he also made the proper Applications to the Chiefs of the Clans, that were reputed to be well-affected to your Majesty and Government, for them to join your Majesty's Troops.

That he used all possible Diligence and Expedition before, and on his March to *Dalwhinney*, considering the Difficulties and Disappointments he met with.

That his attacking the Rebels on the *Corrarrick*, with any Prospect of Success, was impracticable.

That his March to *Inverness* is justified by the unanimous Opinion of the Council of War, and the repeated Assurances of being joined on the March, and at *Inverness*, by the Clans that were reputed to be well affected to your Majesty and Government; of which he afterwards found himself disappointed, except by 200 *Monroes*, who marched with him from *Inverness* to *Aberdeen*.

That his going to *Aberdeen*, and then by Sea to *Dunbar*, was the only proper Measure he had left to take.

That Sir *John Cope's* Disposition of his Body of Troops on the Field of Action was judicious, and the Ground on which they were engaged (according to the Plan and Description of many Officers who were present) appears to have been well chosen.

That he did his Duty as an Officer, both before, at and after the Action; and his personal Behaviour was without Reproach; and that the Misfortune on the Day of Action was owing to the shameful Behaviour of the private Men, and not to any Misconduct or Misbehaviour of Sir *John Cope*, or any of the Officers under his Command.

As to Colonel *Peregrine Lascelles*, it does not appear to us; that any Misconduct or Misbehaviour can be laid to his Charge; he having plainly proved, that he was at his Post both before and at the Action.

As to Brigadier General *Thomas Fowke*, we are of Opinion, that his March from *Coltbridge* to *Dunbar* was right; and the Offers he made twice to the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* to march into the City with the Dragoons for its Defence, (though refused) were commendable; and that his

personal Behaviour in the Action was also without Reproach; and that he did not quit the Field of Action before the Troops were entirely broke and dispersed.

Upon the Whole, we are unanimously of Opinion, That Sir *John Cope's* Behaviour has been unblameable; and that there is no Ground for Accusation against the said Sir *John Cope*, Colonel *Peregrine Lascelles*, or Brigadier General *Thomas Fowke*.

All which is most humbly submitted to your Majesty.

(Sign'd) *George Wade*,
Cadogan,
John Folliot,
Richmond, *Lennox* and *Ambigny*,
John Guise.

Having, in our last, given an Account of the young Pretender's Escape to France, p. 531; and of his Wanderings in Scotland some Time before, in our Magazine for August last, p. 407, 408; we shall here give an Account of his Escape and first Adventures after the Battle of Culloden.

THAT decisive Engagement was fought on the 16th of April, 1746, in which the Pretender had his Horse shot under him, by one of the Troopers in the King's Service, as he was endeavouring to rally his People. After his Forces were entirely defeated, he retired to the House of a Factor of Lord *Leven*, about ten Miles from *Inverness*; where, meeting with that Lord, he staid Supper. After Supper was over he set out for *Fort Augustus*, and pursued his Journey next Day to *Invergarry*, where he propos'd to have din'd; but finding no Victuals, he set a Boy to fishing, who caught two Salmon, on which he made a Dinner, and continued waiting there for some of his Troops, who had promis'd to rendezvous at that Place; but being disappointed, he resolv'd to proceed to *Loch-barraig*.

He arriv'd there on the 18th, at Two in the Morning, where he went to sleep, which he had not done for five Days and Nights. He remain'd there till Five o'Clock in the Afternoon, in Hopes of obtaining some Intelligence; but gaining none, he set out from thence on Foot, and travell'd to the *Glen of Morar*, where he arriv'd on the 19th, at Four in the Morning. He set out about Noon the same Day for *Arrasburg*, where he arriv'd about Four in the Afternoon. He remain'd there seven Days, waiting for Capt. *O'Neil*, who join'd him on the 27th, and inform'd him, that there were no Hopes of drawing his Troops together again in a Body; upon which, he

* See a *Complete Journal of Sir John Cope's Expedition*, in our Magazine for 1746, p. 535.

resolv'd to go to *Stornoway*, in order to hire a Ship to go to *France*.

The Person employ'd for this Purpose, was one *Donald M'Leod*, who had an Interest there. On the 28th he went on board an eight-oar'd Boat, in Company with *Sullivan* and *O'Neil*, ordering the People who belong'd to the Boat, to make the best Haste they could to *Stornoway*. The Night proving very tempestuous, they all begg'd of him to go back, which he would not do; but to keep up the Spirits of the People, he sang them a Highland Song; but the Weather growing worse and worse, on the 29th, about Seven in the Morning, they were driven on Shore, on a Point of Land call'd *Rusness*, on the Island of *Benbicula*, where, when they got on Shore, the Pretender help'd to make a Fire, to warm the Crew, who were almost starv'd to Death with Cold. On the 30th, at Six in the Evening, they set Sail again for *Stornoway*, but meeting with another Storm, were oblig'd to put into the Island of *Scalpa*, in the *Harris*, where they all went on Shore to a Farmer's House, passing for Merchants that were shipwreck'd in their Voyage to the *Orkneys*, the Pretender and *Sullivan* going by the Names of *Sinclair*; the latter passing for the Father, and the former his Son.

They thought proper to send from thence to *Donald M'Leod*, at *Stornoway*, with Instructions to freight a Ship for the *Orkneys*. On the 3d of May they receiv'd a Message from him, that a Ship was ready. On the 4th they set out on Foot for that Place, where they arriv'd on the 5th, about Noon; and meeting with *Donald M'Leod*, they found that he had got into Company, where, growing drunk, he had told a Friend of his, for whom he had hir'd the Ship; upon which there were 200 People in Arms at *Stornoway*, upon a Report that the Pretender was landed with 500 Men, and was coming to burn the Town; so that they were obliged to lie all Night upon the Moor, with no other Refreshment than Biscuit and Brandy.

On the 6th they resolv'd to go in the eight-oar'd Boat to the *Orkneys*, but the Crew refus'd to venture; so that they were obliged to steer South along the Coast Side, where they met with two *English* Ships, and this compell'd them to put into a desert Island, where they remain'd till the 10th, without any Provision but some Salt Fish they found upon the Island. About Ten in the Morning of that Day, they embark'd for the *Harris*, and at Break of Day, on the 11th, they were chased by an *English* Ship, but made their Escape among the Rocks. About Four in the Afternoon they arriv'd at the Island of *Benbicula*, where

November, 1746

they staid till the 14th, and then set out for the Mountain of *Currada*, in *South Ull*, where they staid till the Militia of the Isle of *Sky* came to the Island of *Irasky*, and then sail'd for the Island of *Ula*, where they remain'd three Nights; till having Intelligence that the Militia were coming towards *Benbicula*, they immediately got into their Boat, and sail'd for *Lochbisdale*; but being met by some Ships of War, they were oblig'd to return to *Lochaguart*, where they remain'd all Day, and at Night sail'd for *Lochbisdale*, where they arriv'd, and staid eight Days on a Rock, making a Tent of the Sail of the Boat.

They found themselves there in a most dreadful Situation; for having Intelligence that Capt. *Scott* had landed at *Kilbride*, the Company was obliged to separate, and the Pretender and *O'Neil* went to the Mountains, where they remained all Night, and soon after were inform'd that General *Campbell* was at *Bernary*; so that now they had Forces very near, on both Sides of them, and were absolutely at a Loss which Way to move. In their Road they met with a young Lady, one Miss *M'Donald*, to whom Capt. *O'Neil* propos'd assisting the Pretender to make his Escape, which at first she refus'd; but upon his offering to put on Woman's Cloaths, she consented, and desir'd them to go to the Mountain of *Currada*, till she sent for them, where they accordingly staid two Days; but hearing nothing from the young Lady, the Pretender concluded she would not keep her Word, and therefore resolv'd to send Capt. *O'Neil* to General *Campbell*, to let him know he was willing to surrender to him; but about Five in the Evening a Message came from the young Lady, desiring them to meet her at *Rusness*. Being afraid to pass by the Ford, because of the Militia, they luckily found a Boat, which carried them to the other Side of *Ula*, where they remain'd Part of the Day, afraid of being seen by the Country People. In the Evening they set out for *Rusness*, and arriv'd there at Twelve at Night; but not finding the young Lady, and being alarm'd by a Boat full of Militia, they were oblig'd to retire two Miles back, where the Pretender remain'd on a Moor till *O'Neil* went to the young Lady, and prevail'd upon her to come to the Place appointed at Night-fall of the next Day. About an Hour after they had an Account of General *Campbell's* Arrival at *Benbicula*, which oblig'd them to move to another Part of the Island, where, as the Day broke, they discover'd four Sail close on the Shore, making directly up to the Place where they were; so that there was nothing left for them to do, but to throw themselves among the Heath. When

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the Wherries were gone, they resolv'd to go to *Clanronald's House*; but when they were within a Mile of it, they heard General *Campbell* was there, which forced them to retreat again; and soon after *O'Neil* was taken, and we have no Account of the Pretender's Proceedings afterwards.

OBSERVATIONS in several VOYAGES and TRAVELS in America. Continued from our Magazine of July last, p. 330.

IN leaving these Lowlands of *Maryland*, and passing into *Virginia*, you find the Scene greatly alter'd; and Hills and Dales, with more frequent Plantations, seem, entirely, to take off the Rudeness of the Country's Aspect. The Roads, also, thro' the two Counties of *Acomoco* and *Northampton*, save here and there, are equal to most in *England*; tho' not near so commodious, as in the Counties on the other Side of the Bay. You pass over several considerable Rivers, and Branches, and find many lofty and commodious Bridges; whilst the same Hospitality, Simplicity and Honesty reigns amongst the Inhabitants, as in the Part of *Maryland* I have just traced: Indeed, you find greater, and more considerable Marks of Opulency; and we begin to regale with excellent Wines, good Brandy and Rum, and, here and there, with *English* Porter, which is imported generally in Bottles. Trade, also, seems to flow in a brisker Channel, and the Stores of the Merchants to be better provided; nor are the Gentlemen a little vain, of their being a Part of the King's Government, and look down with an Air of Contempt, upon the neighbouring Patentee Colonies.

The Inhabitants on the *Western Shore*, are supply'd with prodigious Quantities of Beef, Pork, and Grain from this *Eastern Shore*, as they call them, by Way of Distinction; to whom they give, also, ironically, the Epithet of *Buckskins*, alluding to their Leather Breeches, and the Jackets of some of the common People; which is, all over *Virginia*, as great a Reproach, as in *England*, to call a Man *Oaf*, or *Clown*, or *Lubberkin*. This *Eastern Shore* is a Neck of Land, resembling a *Peninsula*, having its Junction, in about 40° N. with the Main Land, somewhat above *Annapolis*, near *Baltimore* and *Elfinburgh*, upon the Frontiers of *Pennsylvania*, where the *Delaware Bay*, and River, forms, to the East, and the Heads of *Chesapeak Bay*, to the Westward, a Kind of *Isthmus*; and thence, trending away South-Easterly, terminates at *Cape Charles*, nearly in Lat. 37° , and is one of the Arms, that confines the noblest Bay

in the Universe; tho', with all Winds it is not so convenient to ride in, as having a dangerous Plenty of Sands, Shoals, and Reefs, that have prov'd very often full of Distress. In this Bay, the whole Navies of *Great Britain*, *Holland* and *France*, might ride at Anchor; it being, from *Magidi Bay*, to the Entrance of *York River*,

A more than 20 Miles over; and into which, a Number of the noblest navigable Rivers disembogue themselves, which you may, as far as Eyes can reach, see overspread with waving Forests of *European* Vessels, and a lesser Tribe, who trade from Shore to Shore, and exchange their own Products for those of their Neighbours. The common Har-

Bbour for the Men of War, in this Station, is *Sarah's Creek*, on the *Glocester* Side of *York River*; which a late Commander, the thrice renown'd Sir *Yel*, Peace be to his Ashes—render'd as shamefully famous, as ever *Turle Bay* was render'd by *P*— or *E*—; or *Hobcarw*, by some others. But to return; we made two Stages, from *Acomoco Court*

CHouse; lying at *Pongoteag* the first Night, and at the Ferry House at *Magidi Bay* (where a *Chaloupe* attends to transport Passengers and their Horses to *York*, *Norfolk*, *Glocester*, *James Town*, or other Parts, at a *Pistole* a Horse and Man) the second Day, being two Days and an half from the *Line*, the Distance being more than 100 Miles from *Snow Hill* in *Maryland*. There are no considerable Towns on this Shore, only a few

Dscatter'd Hamlets, particularly, at the Court Houses of the two Counties, which renders them far less polite, than the Inhabitants on the other Side of the Bay, where large Towns abound, and, which are the Rendezvous of the several *Tobacco Fleets* that sail from *Europe*; but to make Amends, it may, with Re-

Egard to their Honesty, and Kindness to one another, and to Strangers, be justly call'd, the *Elysian Fields* of *Virginia*. I shall have, again, Occasion to mention this Part of the Colony, I find, when I begin to enter into the Nature of the *Tobacco Trade*.

No sooner the Morning dawn'd, than we rous'd from our Beds, and address'd ourselves to our Voyage, in one of those delicious Mornings, in which Nature seems to take Pride, in displaying her whole Profusion of Charms; and when a Wretch must be quite inanimate, not to rejoice with the whole Creation, at the infinite Kindness and Benevolence of Providence. All hail! Eternal Sovereign of the Universe! Low, on this sandy Beach, surrounded with these venerable Shades, and whilst the Waves are laving at my Feet, let me adore the great, the awful Dispositions of thy creating Wisdom! Alas! how my Importance droops, and how inconsiderable I appear; when, but now, I imagin'd myself com-

of the Lords of this Globe, and rashly suggested to myself, that all these mighty Stores of Blessings were intended to solace and delight Mankind alone! But if so, why are the most remote Regions so bespangled with thy Goodness; Regions but lately known, and yet, scarce one ten thousandth Part peopled? **A** My Mind opens—; surely, thy wise Intention was to excite the Benevolence of thy more happy Creatures, and to make thy saving Health known to all Nations, by spreading the Knowledge of true Religion and Virtue, even amongst the sable Inhabitants of these lovely Desarts.

After being victualled for our Voyage, which generally employs three or four **B** Hours, and we had gotten our Baggage and Part of our Attendants on board, we ourselves step'd into a small *Punt* *, and put off to the *Shallop*; which, by Reason of the Shallowness of the Water, lay at Anchor near a Mile from Shore, and beyond a very ugly Reef, on which the Waves broke with great Fury; attended by **C** Scores of *Porpoises*, who were wantoning about us. We had very nearly gained the Vessel, when two of these stupid Hogs came soufe against one Side of the *Punt*, and overturn'd us, just upon the Back of the *Sboal*.

[To be continued.]

N. B. The Gentleman who has appear'd in our *Collection*, under the Characters of *Americus*, *Cynicus*, *Cimber*, *Historicus*, is the Author of the *Itinerant Observations in America*.

Substance of an ESSAY to shew the Cause of ELECTRICITY. By J. FREEKE, Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and F. R. S. †

THE Opinion of this Writer is, that the electrical Fire and Force, arises not from any of the *Apparatus*; neither from the glass Ball, nor the Leather, nor from the Tube, or Hand that rubs it; but from the Air they are moved in. And he believes this Notion will not appear trifling, when it is consider'd, that the greatest Philosophers have look'd upon the Animal and Vegetable World as actuated by Fire. If this be allow'd, then the Air, which is esteem'd the *Pabulum Vitæ*, from its rube-fying the Blood of all Animals in Respiration, seems to be universally impregnated with this Fire. And tho' there is not enough of it, so dispersed, to hurt the Animals in Respiration, yet it may be sup-

posed as universally dispersed, as a small Quantity of any Liquor dropp'd in Water, which, when dispersed, does not hurt a Patient, tho' a few Drops of it by themselves would have been certain Death. And yet, when so dispersed, one cannot consider one Particle of the Water without a Particle of the Medicine: Just so it may be with the Fire of this lower Region, or, what he chuses rather to call it, this *Flamma Vitalis*.

He proceeds then to consider, how this Fire, so dispersed, may be collected, and have given to it, in electrical Experiments, a Force like that of Lightning. He supposes, the Nature of Fire is as similar to its Parts, and they have as great a Propensity to adhere to one another, as the different Arrangements in all natural Bodies have; as may be seen in Gems, in Water, and in the various *Stratums* of the Earth, &c. Do but force or invite these fiery Particles to a closer Contact than they have been supposed to be in, when uniformly dispersed thro' all Nature, and they are Lightning, or a Fire of less Force, as more or less Parts of that Fire are got together.

In waxing a small Thread, or sliding a Rope swiftly thro' the Fingers, we are liable to burn them: Which, he thinks, arises from their grinding in, betwixt the Fingers and the Rope, so many more Particles of Fire than naturally come together when left to float in the Air. So he supposes that the Air, violently ground or rubb'd betwixt the Hand and a glass Tube, or betwixt a glass Ball whirl'd briskly, and rubb'd with a Piece of Leather, as in electrical Experiments, may leave behind it that Quantity of agitated Fire which causes Electricity. **E**

For, suppose the Ball or Tube enveloped with a Quantity of this Fire moving spirally round them, with the utmost Velocity; and it can no more depart from its Company than Sparks of Fire which fly from Steel on a Knife-grinder's Wheel, which adhere to the Wheel, and frequently pursue each other quite round it. **F**

That electrical Experiments do not succeed so well in moist Weather, may be accounted for by the watry Particles in the Air hindering the lambent Flame, supposed to be universally scatter'd, from uniting by Friction.

As to Fire being caus'd by Friction, one may as well say, that Water is caus'd by Pumping. A Cart or Coach Wheel, for want of Grease, by Friction will be set on Fire; and Fire Canes, rubbed together smartly, will take Fire; but neither of these, **G**

* A very small and dangerous Sort of Canoa, liable to be overturn'd by the least Motion of the Sitters in it. The Negroes manage them very dextrously, with a Paddle. † Printed for Mr. Innys in Pater-Noster-Row.

he believes, nor any Thing else, will generate the Element of Fire. They must either collect it out of the Air, or else it must be lodged within them, as we find it to be in Steel in an eminent Degree, probably from its being made out of Iron long impregnated with Fire: For, if you drop the Filings of Steel thro' the Flame of a Candle, it sends out the most fierce Fire of any Thing in Nature.

Many other Bodies have actual Fire impacted in them, as Flints, &c. but whenever you produce Fire from Steel Filings, you find that Steel melted: So when Fire is produced from Stones, each Spark is Part of that Stone burnt to a *Calx*.

The natural Cohesion of Fire, and its Propensity to unite, he proves from the Flame descending down the Smoke, and, at some Distance, lighting the Snuff of a Candle just blown out. And the Existence of Fire in the Air, as well as its natural Propensity to cohere, he thinks appears from the Flakes of Fire seen to be blown about in great Storms of Wind, particularly that in 1703, as also in Tempests at Sea. He supposes this to be the elementary Fire dispers'd thro' the Air, and impell'd into those Flakes, so as to become visible, by the Violence of the Winds.

This elementary Fire, he supposes to pass thro' all the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Creation, whilst they stand in need of Life, or any Increase: And quotes an Author as saying, That all Life, whether it be vegetable, sensitive; or animal, is only a kindled Fire of Life in such a Variety of States: And every dead insensitive Thing is only so because its Fire is quenched.

This leads him to speak of Non-electricks, and to shew why they are not electricable. He says, that the wonderful *Phænomenon* of Electricity had never been discover'd, if there had not been Things non-electrick. For, as fast as this Fire had been driven on any Thing, its next Neighbour would have carried it farther: But, it was found out, that any Thing suspended in a silk Cord, was obliged to retain the Fire, which by electrical Force was driven on it; and moreover, that any Person or Thing, placed on a Cake of Bees-wax, could no more part with its Fire, than when suspended in a silk Cord.

Now from the Passage before quoted, he thinks it follows, that if Fire be the Cause of the Life and Increase in any Thing, then, whatever ceases to be in a State of Life or Increase, can no longer be supposed capable of them; and therefore must be consider'd as a mere *Caput Mortuum*. Of this Sort are Bees-wax and Silk, both being Non-electricks, as being only the Excrements of Animals, and not design'd for any Increase. Of the same Nature are all resinous Bodies, ex-

tracted by Art from Plants, where before they existed in the natural State of their unalter'd Juices, but are now out of the Course of Nature, and not capable of any Increase. He allows these Things to be of a most inflammable Nature, but thinks that the Flame it produced out of the Air, only; the Wax or Resin being a fatty sulphureous Matter, which, as Coals, may be supposed to serve as a *Pabulum*, fitly adapted only to let this Element pass thro' it. For, if the Wax had any Fire inherent in its Nature, why, if we turn a lighted Candle downwards, does the Wax extinguish the Flame? Why again does a Candle, which is lighted, and let down into a Mine where there is a Damp, go out? In a large Mine there is Space enough surely for a Candle to burn in, if there had been enough of that *Pabulum Vitæ* left in the stagnated Air, which occupy'd that large Cavern.

Having thus prepar'd the Way, he proceeds to the Phænomena of Electricity, and first shews why an electrify'd Body will kindle Spirits of Wine, &c. The universally dispers'd Fire, being collected and rubb'd together in its Passage, between a Glass Ball and a Piece of Leather, &c. it passes from thence to the Body electrify'd, in a converging and diverging State, as a *Lens* converges and diverges the Rays of Light, that pass thro' it: And he supposes that all Bodies electrify'd are shut up in a *Capsula* or Covering of this electrick Matter, or lambent Flame, which not only passes over it about half an Inch thick, but pervades also every Part and Particle of Matter which constitutes that Body; and that the electrify'd Body is intirely seal'd up at each Extremity.

When a Gun-barrel, or any long Bar of Iron, (for it is all one) is to be electrify'd, and is suspended on non-electrick silk Cords, the Fire issues from a Piece of Iron Wire coming from the glass Ball, in a lambent Flame, which converges or draws to a Point, and then diverges, and drives itself on, till the Gun-barrel, or Bar, is electrify'd. And were a Person so suspended, if he held in his Hand a naked Sword, such a lambent Flame would pass from it, in the same converging and diverging State.

Also, if an Iron Ball be suspended by a large Piece of Wire, descending from a Bar of Iron electrify'd, and some small round Bubbles of Glass, be held under it, in a Saucer, near enough to be in Contact with the electrical *Vortex*, the glass Balls will follow each other round in the Saucer; and each of them, if the Experiment be made in the Dark, will appear to have a Spot of blue Flame at each End of them.

Now, as, by human Contrivance, here is more of this Fire crowd'd together, than

in its natural State, it is no Wonder, in this Confinement, if that, which, as Water unconfin'd, would be gentle and beneficent, should, with all the Power that belongs to it, break out at the first Door which is opened for its Passage from this tortur'd State. Accordingly, if a Person stands on the Ground, and touches but the electrical Covering before he touches the Body, the electrick Fire starts thro' him into the Ground, as swift as Lightning, and thence into the universal lambent Flame, from whence it was taken. Lightning, which is produc'd by a great Quantity of the elementary Fire driven together, is of the same Nature with Electricity, (which is no other than a factitious Lightning;) for it will kill without a Wound, and pass thro' every Thing, as this seems to do.

Now, as a Flame issues at the Finger's End of a Person electrify'd, or at the End of a Sword, as above, it is no Wonder, that, in this Passage from its confin'd State, an inflammable Spirit should take Fire from it.

As to the alternate Attraction and Repulsion of Leaf-Gold, Feathers, and other light Bodies, in electrical Experiments, he supposes it to arise from the natural Attraction of fiery Particles one to another; and that the Reason why these light Materials (which he supposes to have Fire in them) are attracted, is, the Invitation they receive from the curling *Effluvia* (or Emanations, which extend beyond the electrical *Vortex* or *Capsula*, as is the Case in the Flame of a Candle) to a closer Contact: And when it has received as much as the former can give it, its Invitation ceases, till it has parted with what it had to its Neighbour; and then it is again invited as before.

As to the electrical Power's sending out a Spark, it has been already considered: And as to the Crack it gives when this Fire passes away, as all Sounds are occasioned only by the Air's being put into a different Modification, it is natural to suppose, that as the Smack of a Whip is caused by the smart Stroke at the Point of it on the Air, so, in this Case, the Air is agitated in the same Manner, by breaking the Continuity of it, whereby the like Sound is perceiv'd.

And, lastly, as to a Company of unelectrify'd Persons, tho' ever so many, who are joined together by their holding each a Piece of iron Wire betwixt them, all receiving a violent Blow or Concussion on their Bodies, when one of them touches a Piece of electrify'd Iron; he thinks this Experiment may be carried so far, by increasing the Operation, and electrifying many Ton of Iron, which may be as easily done as a small Piece, that, as it has been found already sufficient to kill

Birds, and hurt many Persons grievously, it may have Force given to it to kill a Man, as effectually as the Darting of Lightning can do. For when this electrical Quality departs into a Person, all the Power given to it, not only on its Surface, but intimately thro' every Pore and Particle of it, darts like Lightning from the Point only it was touch'd in. And what may not follow from this Repercussion, or infinite Recoil?

The Author concludes with some curious Observations, and first, as to the Sensitive Plant. As the *Anima Mundi* of the Ancients by these electrical Experiments seems to be Fire, it is manifest that some Plants are disposed to abound with it more than others, and the Sensitive Plant most of all; and therefore when any Thing touches it, it imparts a great deal of its Fire to that Thing by which it was touch'd, which had less Fire in it. Therefore, till the Sensitive Plant has had Time to recover its Vigour, by receiving from the Air more of this Fire, its Leaves and Branches hang in a languid State, from the great Loss of its Spirit and Fire. He illustrates this by the Experiment of a small Tree in a Pot, plac'd on a Cake of Resin, and electrify'd; whose Leaves then grow extremely turgid, and erect themselves; and the Moment you touch even but one of its Leaves, the whole Tree becomes as languid as the Sensitive Plant does, when touched by any Body or Thing.

He next observes, that the Direction of the *Farina fecundans* in Plants and Flowers, to the *Matrix* of that, or of a neighbouring Plant or Flower, may be accounted for, by supposing, that both the *Matrix* and *Farina* abound with more of this Fire than is in any other Part of the Plant, or Flower; for by the natural Attraction there might be in each, by Means of this Fire, they would fly together, and be closely connected, as they are constantly found to be in their proper Season. And, that the *Farina* of one Plant may impregnate the *Matrix* of another as well as its own, appears from his having observ'd in the late Mr. Fairchild's Garden at Hoxton, a Male Flower, begotten betwixt a Pink and a Sweet-William.

And further: If Life in Animals, and in all Nature, be owing to the same Fire that causes Electricity, then, from thence may proceed the Danger of lodging young Children with old People; who, by long Experience, have been found to draw from them their natural Strength; having a less Proportion of this Fire in them, than young ones seem to have.

He, moreover, observes, that Blasts in Mankind, Agues, putrid Fevers and Rheumatisms, may proceed from the Air being loaded with poisonous *Effluvia* from the Steams of various Minerals, and the Salts

of dead Insects and Animals, and these demanding Entrance at the Pores by the Force of the electrical Fire which is diffus'd thro' the Atmosphere, and carries these Vapours along with it. And, lastly, that Bligh's in Trees may arise from the same Cause, as the shrivell'd Leaves seem plainly to be burnt; but whether the Insects found in them, repair to them afterwards, as to their proper *Nidus*, or whether they are brought in the Fire, is uncertain.

THE following is as remarkable and interesting a Case, as any that has happen'd of late, and has been the Subject of much Conversation: A most worthy and upright Judge, who has always shewn the most sacred Regard to the Laws of his Country, grossly and publicly reflected upon by the Court Martial sitting at *Deptford* for the Trial of Admiral *Lestock*, &c. And the Members of the said Court Martial making their Recantation and Submission, which was recorded in the *Remembrance Office*, and publish'd in the *London Gazette*. The Occasion of this Contest was as follows: Lieut. *Frye*, who, in *Feb.* last, recover'd 100*l.* Damages against Sir *Chaloner Ogle* for the Sentence pass'd against him in the *West-Indies*, by a Court Martial, whereof Sir *Chaloner* was President, was at Liberty to bring his Action against every Member of the said Court Martial. (See p. 100, 124.) Accordingly, in *May* last, the Lord Chief Justice *Willes* issued his Writ for arresting *Perry Mayne*, Esq; and Capt. *Rentone*, two of the Members of the same Court Martial, the former being then President, and the latter a Member of the Court Martial at *Deptford*, before mention'd: In Pursuance of which Writ, Rear-Admiral *Mayne* was arrested, on *May* 15, after the Court Martial was up. On which the said Court Martial, the next Day, came to the following Resolutions:

1, That it appears the highest Indignity offer'd to the Court, and thro' this Court to every other Court of Judicature, that is or may hereafter be form'd in this Kingdom; and the highest Infraction of the Prerogative of the Lord High Admiral, and of the Statute Law of this Realm, to arrest or serve any Writ of *Capias* upon the President, or any Member of this Court now sitting, or of any other Court Martial; and therefore the Court unanimously resolve to desist farther Proceeding on this Trial till Satisfaction be made for this high Insult.

2. That this Court make Representation by Letter to the Lord High Admiral, of the high Infringement made on his Prerogative, by arresting the President of this Court, duly assembled, by Virtue of his Authority; and that the Court do adjourn till *Thursday* Morning 9 o' Clock, to give Time for

every Member to deliberate upon proper Methods for obtaining Satisfaction for the high Insult on their President, from all Persons, *how high soever in Rank or Office*, who have set on Foot this Arrest, or in any Degree promoted or advised it.

A These Resolutions were inclos'd in a Letter, and deliver'd by the Judge Advocate to the Lords of the Admiralty, who laid them before his Majesty: And a Letter from Mr. *Corbet*, Secretary to the Admiralty, and one from his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, to the Commissioners of the Admiralty, so pacify'd the Court Martial, that they thought fit to proceed on the Trials, but not before they had sent the following Answer to Mr. *Corbet's* Letter, which Answer was sign'd by the President and Members of the Court Martial, and, with the above Resolutions, occasion'd the mortifying Submission, hereafter inserted.

S I R,

C **W**E desire you would be pleas'd to inform their Lordships, that, having heard their Lordships Letter read to us, as well as the authentick Copy of the Letter to their Lordships from his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, the Duke of *Newcastle*, signifying his Majesty's Royal Assurance of his most gracious Protection, for procuring to us a sufficient Satisfaction for the late Indignity offer'd to us, and that proper Methods will be taken for preventing any Thing of the like Nature for the future, according to their Lordships Desire, we are unanimously agreed to proceed upon the Business of the Trials; but think it incumbent upon us to give their Lordships our Reasons for the Steps we have already taken, submitting them to their Lordships farther Consideration, as this Attack appears to us of the most dangerous Consequence to the Security of the Nation, the Authority of the Lord High Admiral, the Privilege of the Honourable House of Commons in Parliament assembled, and the Prerogative of the Crown.

F *First*, It appears to us, that Sir *John Willes*, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, having no Regard to the Honour and Safety of his Majesty, the Security of the Liberties and Properties of his Subjects, the Support of the Constitution, or Defence of his Dominions, in Time of actual War with two powerful Nations, favour'd, aided and abetted by Rebellion at home, (contrary to his Duty and Trust, and in Violation of the Statute Laws of the Realm, as well as those established by Use and Custom, Time immemorial, by which his Majesty's Arms by Sea have been prudently, wisely and effectually governed, to the great Glory of his Majesty, and Protection

tion of his Subjects; as well as in open Defiance of his Majesty's Commands, in Consequence of an Address from the Honourable House of Commons in Parliament assembled) the said Lord Chief Justice Willes did issue his Writ, on the 12th Day of May, in the 19th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, to arrest, seize, and secure the Persons of Perry Mayne, Esq; and James Rentone, Esq; Members constituent, and Judges of the Court Martial then sitting, by Orders of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain, and by Virtue of the Power to them given by the Stat. of 13 K. Cha. II. the said Judges being duly qualify'd as the Act requires; and did cause the said Writ to be served on the said Perry Mayne, Esq; by which Craft and subtle Device, as far as in him layeth, he did let, respite, and disturb the Laws of the Land, and, by forcibly taking away the Judges, prevent the Execution of Justice, and elude the Commands of his Majesty, grounded upon the Address of the Honourable House of Commons in Parliament assembled; and tho', in a Clause subjoined to the said Writ, it was artfully added, that the President is served with this Process, to the Intent that he may, by his Attorney, appear in his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, it appears to us that this Evasion is only provided to the Intent that we might possibly, thro' Oversight, proceed in our judicial Capacity; and that, by some reserved Device, as well our general Proceedings, as our final Determination and Sentence, might be interpreted and declared invalid, void, and of none Effect, to the entire Defeating of this solemn, grand and national Enquiry.

Secondly, That the Grounds for this Writ was an Action recommended by the said Lord Chief Justice in open Court, for Damages against the said Perry Mayne, Esq; and James Rentone, Esq; for the Sentence of a Court Martial legally held, by Virtue of the Statute Laws of this Realm at Jamaica, of which Court the said Perry Mayne, Esq; and James Rentone, Esq; were Members, Constituents or Judges, properly qualified as such by the known Laws of the Realm, as well Statutes as Use and Custom.

Thirdly, That, in Consequence of the said Breach and Violation of the Laws of the Kingdom, as well as Insult to a Supreme Court of Judicature, sitting to determine in the dernière Resort, which, by its Constitution, never acknowledged any superior Court, nor any Appeal from its Sentence, but to his Majesty's Prerogative, as far as in him layeth, the whole Order, Discipline and Government of his Majesty's Armies by Sea is entirely and absolutely dissolved, and the Statute of 13 King Charles II. made null and void; by which

most wicked Device the Honour of his Majesty is betray'd, the Security of his Subjects is exposed, and the fundamental Laws of the Constitution subverted.

From the London Gazette, Nov. 10.

The following Paper, sign'd by Admiral Mayne, Admiral Byng, and the several Commanders whose Names are subscribed thereto, hath been sent by them to the Right Hon. Sir John Willes, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas.

As nothing is more becoming a Gentleman, than to acknowledge himself to be in the Wrong, as soon as he is sensible that he is so, and to be ready to make Satisfaction to any Person he has injur'd: We therefore, whose Names are underwritten, being thoroughly convinc'd, That we were intirely mistaken in the Opinion we had conceiv'd of the Lord Chief Justice Willes, think ourselves oblig'd in Honour as well as Justice, to make him Satisfaction, as far as it is in our Power. And as the Injury we did him was of a publick Nature, we do in this publick Manner declare, That we are now satisfy'd the Reflections cast upon him in our Resolutions of the 16th and 21st of May last, were unjust, unwarrantable, and without any Foundation whatsoever; and do ask Pardon of his Lordship, and the Court of Common Pleas, for the Indignity offer'd both to him and the Court.

Nov. 10, 1746.

P. Mayne,

J. Byng,

E. Legge,

Ja. Rentone,

Tho. Frankland,

Cha. Colby,

J. Hamilton,

Sheldrake Laton,

Jos. Hamar,

C. Molloy,

Smith Callis,

R. Erskine,

J. Pittman,

Char. Catford,

Thomas Harcourt,

E. Spragge,

John Orme.

When this Recantation was presented to the Lord Chief Justice, he spoke to the following Effect.

ALTHOUGH the Injury I have received might have required a private Satisfaction, yet as the Offence was of a publick Nature, and offer'd to the whole Court of Common Pleas, as well as myself, I thought it more consistent with my Character, and the Dignity of the Post I have the Honour to fill, to have Satisfaction in this publick Manner; and desire, with the Concurrence of my Brothers, that it may be registered in the Remembrance Office, as a Memorial to the present and future Ages, that whoever set themselves above the Law, will in the End find themselves mistaken; for we may with Propriety say of the Law, as of Truth, *Magna est Veritas, & prævalebit.*

(Continued from p. 407.)

SHIPS taken by the ENGLISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

THE N. S. de Montserrat, from Cadiz for Vera-Cruz, carried to Jamaica.

The N. S. de Carnia, from St. Sebastian's for Cadiz, 26 Guns, and 170 Men.

Three Spanish Barks, taken by the Saltash Privateer, Capt. Powell, and burnt, after taking out the Provisions, &c.

The St. Dominique, from Bayonne for Martinico.

A French Privateer of Bayonne, with 57 Men.

A French Sloop, laden with Fish, Oil, &c. from Newfoundland, taken, and ransom'd for 9000 Livres.

Two Privateers of Hispaniola, taken by three Privateers fitted out by the West-India Planters.

The James and Louis, from Bourdeaux for the West-Indies, taken by the Squadron under Commodore Boscawen.

A French Snow, from Guadalupe for St. Malo's, taken by the Wilmington Privateer, and carried to Philadelphia.

The St. George, from St. Malo's, taken by a Privateer of Rhode Island, and another of New York, after an Engagement of five Glasses, in which the Captain of the former, and Master of the latter, with two private Men, were killed. Her Cargoe cost 8 or 10,000*l*.

The La Ville de Roan, from Roan to Stockholm, taken by the Carlisle Privateer, and carried into Dover.

A Bayonne Privateer of 30 Guns, and 200 Men, sunk by an English Privateer, and all the Crew drown'd but five.

The Orange Tree, of Amsterdam, Magnuis, from Rochelle for Boulogne, laden with Brandy and Sugar, taken by the Carlisle Privateer, and carried into Dover.

A small French Prize, taken by the Diamond Galley, from Leghorn.

The Le Bon, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, taken by the Blandford Privateer, and carried to Bristol.

Nine Prizes, 3 of them under Genoese Colours, taken by two English Men of War, on a Cruise in the Levant.

A French Sloop, with Sugar, Coffee, &c. and a large Quantity of Dollars, taken by one of our Sloops of War, near the Bermuda Islands.

A rich French Ship from Angola, with Slaves, Elephants Teeth, &c. taken by the Betty Brigantine Privateer, to the Windward of Martinico.

A rich Schooner, taken by the Molly Privateer, belonging to the American Colonies.

A French Man of War of 50 Guns, laden with Furs from Canada, taken by two English Men of War, in the Bay of St. Laurence.

A French Brigantine, laden chiefly with Cocon, taken on the Coast of the Caraccas, by the Falcon Privateer, of St. Kit's.

A French Brigantine, with 13 Officers on board, taken by the Glasgow Man of War, on the Western Coast of Scotland.

The St. Crispin Privateer, a large Spanish Sloop, taken by the Mercury Privateer of Charles Town, and the Cruiser Snow of Philadelphia.

A small Sloop taken, and another sunk, by an English Privateer, Capt. Lampree.

The Francis, a French Privateer of 20 Guns and 144 Men, taken off Ushant, by his Majesty's Ship the Inverness, and brought into Plymouth.

A French Ship of 22 Guns six Pounders, taken by the Prince Charles Privateer, of New York; she had on board a French Commissary, and a Judge of the Admiralty.

A French Ship from Marfeilles for Cape Francois, very richly laden, taken by a Privateer of Philadelphia.

La Fortune, Le Fevre, from Cape Francois for Nantz, taken by the Vulture Sloop of War and Fox Privateer of Bristol.

A French Ship of 22 Guns, with a rich Cargo, from Nantz to the Coast of Guinea, taken by the Shoreham Man of War, Capt. Osborne, and carried into Lisbon.

A large rich French Ship, laden with Sugar, Cotton, Indigo, Coffee, &c. taken after three Hours Fight, by his Majesty's Ship the Wager, and brought into Jamaica.

A French Privateer of 18 Guns, taken by one of his Majesty's Sloops of War, on the Banks of Newfoundland.

The Heureux, of 600 Tons, 18 Guns, and 100 Men, laden with Cotton, from Surat; the Chardanagor, 650 Tons, 18 Guns and 100 Men, from Bassora, laden with Salt, Copper and some Bale Goods; the Duplex, 380 Tons, 12 Guns and 70 Men, from Mocha, laden

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laden with Coffee and Salt; and the Expedition, 14 Guns and 58 Men; all taken by some of Commodore Barret's Squadron, in the East Indies; who also took 6 more, (see p. 424.)

The Exchange Snow, from the Canaries to Port Louis, with Wines; and the Jupiter Brigantine, from Plymouth to the Canaries, with Pilchards, brought into Lisbon, by his Majesty's Ship Prince Edward, Hon. Capt. William Montague, and the Grand Turk.

A Swedish Ship, from Marfeilles to Hamburgh, brought into Pool by the Swift Privateer.

A French Ship of 24 Guns from Martinico for France; and another from Nantz to Cape Francois, with Wine, Brandy, &c. taken by a North American Privateer.

A French Ship from Bourdeaux, taken by an outward-bound Ship.

The Anna Elizabeth, Dauw, from Hamburgh for Marfeilles and Cadiz, laden with Tobacco, taken by the Carlisle Privateer, Capt. Owen, and brought into Dover.

[To be continued.]

SHIPS taken from the ENGLISH by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

THE Benfon, Rawlinson, from Liverpool to the Leeward Islands, taken by the French.

The Prince Charles, Taylor; and the Yarmouth, Montgomery, from Boston for Antigua, carried into Martinico.

Several Vessels taken by the Spaniards in the Bay of Honduras.

The Young Nathan, with Stores from New-England for North-Carolina, carried into Hispaniola.

Several Prizes belonging to the American Colonies, taken by 3 Spanish Gallies, in their Passage from Cadiz to the Havanna.

A Snow from Barbadoes for South Carolina; and the Henry and Lydia, Garman, for the Bermuda Islands, carried into Porto Rico.

The Resolution, Davidson, from South Carolina for Lisbon, taken by a French Privateer.

The James, Fergus, from London for Montserrat, taken by three French Privateers, and carried into Martinico.

The Christian, Lee, from Virginia to London, carried into Bergen.

The William and Betty, Read, from Milford for Topsham, carried into Morlaix.

The Mary, Goldsmith, from Lynn for Rotterdam, carried into Dunkirk.

A Collier carried into ditto.

The Humble, Westcomb, from Tinmouth, taken by a French Cutter.

The Resolution, Taylor, from New England for Rotterdam, carried into Bergen.

The Young Theodore, Decker, from London for Embden, carried into Ostend.

The Anna Maria, Fontaine, from the Mediterranean for Ireland, carried into Brest.

The Kinnerfley, Symson, from Ireland to Madeira and the West-Indies, carried to Bayonne.

The Loyal Jane, Raines, from Riga to Plymouth, carried into Cherburg.

The Lyon, Woodward, from Cork for Antigua, taken off that Island, by a French Privateer.

The Snow Lilly's Prize, from Glasgow to Charles-Town, South Carolina, taken by eight Spanish Privateers.

An English Privateer, Clymer, taken by two Spanish Xebecs in the West-Indies.

The Anguilla, Brown, for Antigua, carried into Guardaloupe.

The Vestervick's Arms, Horner, from London to Leghorn, carried into Algueras.

A Vessel of Saltcoates, with Tobacco, taken by two French Privateers, cruising between Bergen and the Orkneys.

A North Country Vessel, with Plank, taken off Seaford by a French Fishing-boat.

The Good Intent, Bouden, from Carolina, taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Bilboa.

The Humming Bird, Ainger, from Boston to Jamaica, carried into Porto Rico.

A Collier, taken by a French Privateer, off Broad-Staves.

The Margaret, Beartie, from Montrose to Riga, taken off the Naze of Norway, by a Calais Privateer, and ransom'd for 100l.

The Nancy, Parkin, from Memmel to Lancaster, taken by the same, and ransom'd for 900l.

The Samuel, Moor, and 6 Colliers, taken off the Humber, by a French Dogger.

The Aldborough Frigate, Wilson, from Antigua to Piscataque, taken by a small Privateer of Cape Francois.

The Figueira, from Lisbon to Dublin, taken by the French, and carried into Bilboa.

The Arabella, Codd, from St. Kitts for London, taken by a Spanish Privateer.

The Mary, Bird, and the Mary Galley, both taken by the Count de Maurepas, a French Privateer.

[To be continued.]

The so much talk'd of Expedition to the Coast of Britany being now at an End, the whole Fleet and Transports, with the Troops, being return'd home; to the Accounts given in our last, p. 509, 535, we shall add the following.

Extract of a Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship the Princessa, at Spithead, Oct. 26.

OCTOBER the 1st, the whole Fleet unmoored, in order to sail to *Quiberon*. On the 2d, our Men of War gave Chace to, and drove on Shore, a very fine *French Ship* of 64 Guns. On the 3d we came to an Anchor in *Quiberon Bay*. On the 4th the Admiral summoned the Place to surrender, but instead of submitting, the People fled and drove away their Cattle. *Oct.* 5, 6, and 7, our Forces being debarked on a Kind of Island (the Isthmus being overflowed at High Water) the Seamen plundered all the Coasts, and by some Accident the *French Ship* before-mentioned took Fire, and tho' the Admiral sent a Party of his own Seamen out of his Ship, it was with some Difficulty they saved ten Pieces of five Brass Cannon and some small Arms. *Oct.* 8, the Boats from the Fleet attacked and made themselves Masters of a small Island, and took a Captain and 35 Men Prisoners of War. The 9th and 10th the Forces embarked again, and the Seamen burned several Places on Shore, and all their Vessels and small Craft. The 11th, we got eight more Pieces of Brass Cannon (24 Pounders) out of the Prize. Next Day the Fleet unmoored, and came to an Anchor under the little Island before-mentioned. The 13th, our Boats, covered by the light Vessels, made themselves Masters of another small Island, in which there was a Castle, the Garison of which, with an Officer who commanded there 40 Years, surrendered Prisoners of War. The 14th and 15th were spent in mining and blowing up the Places we had taken.

Oct. 15, the whole Fleet unmoored, and got under Sail: And on the 26th, by the Blessing of God, we arrived safely here.

It is impossible for me to describe the Terror of the *French*, the Panick struck by our Appearance, and the Mischief we have done them.

The following is the French Account of the late Descent on the Coast of Britany, published at Paris.

ON Sept. 29. (N. S.) a Fleet of 56 Ships, one third of which seem'd to be of great Force, were perceived from *Port Louis*. They came by the West Point of the Isle of *Groupis*, and towards Evening cast Anchor

in the Bay of *Poldac*. The Appearance of so numerous a Fleet of the Enemy, with Troops on board, did not fail of causing a great Fright in those Parts, especially as the Guard-Coast Militia had been unhappily discharged the 15th of the same Month. If the *English* had landed the following Night, nothing could have hinder'd them from marching directly to *L'Orient*, and surprizing that City, which seems to have been the Object of their Expedition: But they did not make their Descent till the 1st of *October*. about 4 in the Afternoon, when they landed 7000 Men.

Advantage was taken of this Interval, as much as the Time would permit, to get in a better State of Defence. Two Thousand of the Guard-Coast Militia were immediately assembled, and supported by 300 of the Regiments of *L'Hopital* and *Endicourt*. These Troops not being sufficient to oppose the Descent of the *English*, the latter landed without Opposition, and with so much the more Facility as they had erected some Batteries on the Shore, which kept a continual and brisk Fire; without doing much Damage however, one Man only being kill'd on our Side.

The Enemy spent the following Night in the small Parish *Guides*. They carried off all the Cattle they could find there, and fired several Cottages. The 2d they came to *Plemur*, which is but half a League distant from *L'Orient*, and there established their General Quarters.

During this March, the necessary Measures were taken for rendering the Place more defensible. The Nobility and Gentry mounted on Horseback; the Town Militia took Arms; and such a Number of Volunteers threw themselves into *L'Orient*, that the greatest Part of them were obliged to be sent back, after the most useful had been selected. The Enemy intended to have ventured a Passage with their Ships under the Cannon of *Port Louis*, in order to attack *L'Orient* by Sea and Land at the same Time: But they could not execute this Scheme, on Account of the Precaution that had been taken, during this Time, to hinder them.

The 3d, General *Sinclair* caused the City to be summoned to surrender, and pay him two Millions Contribution; adding, that the Guard-Coasts and Regular Troops must be Prisoners of War, and that the City should be pillaged for the Space of four Hours. These Proposals having been rejected, the Enemy began on the 4th to fire upon the Place, which they continued the 5th and 6th; but the Fire of the Garison was the last Day much superior to theirs, by the several Batteries that had been erected.

On the 7th towards Evening, the *English* Fire

Fire having ceased all at once, the Garison resolved to fall out in Order of Battle, to reconnoitre the Enemy's Camp, and attack them: But they had abandon'd it. Our People found 4 Pieces of Cannon, 11 Pounders, a Mortar of 9 Inches Diameter, a Furnace for red-hot Balls, a Bombardier, with several Balls and Fire-pots.

The 8th and 9th the *English* reimbark'd without any Obstacle: The 10th they quitted the Height of *L'Orient*, and the next Day 52 of their Ships coasted along from *St. Gildas de Rbuis* to *Quiberon*, where they made a fresh Descent: But the 28th they again reimbarked, and since the 29th no *English* Ship has been seen on the Coast of *Britany*. As the Fleet sail'd towards the South, it's suppos'd they have a Design to attempt something upon the Coast of *Poitou*, *Xaintonge*, or elsewhere: But we are every where upon the Guard.

During this Expedition the *English* cannonaded the Island of *Grounis*; but without Success. They succeeded better at *Hedic* and *Houat*, two small barren Islands, inhabited only by Fishermen. They got Possession of two Forts, guarded by 25 Men each, who were made Prisoners of War; but the *English* afterwards put them on Shore.

The Loss of the Enemy in this Expedition consists of 2 or 300 Men, who were cut in Pieces by the Peasants as they went a marodng. They also lost some Men before *L'Orient*; but the Number is not known.

Letter from on board his Majesty's Ship *Lenox*, Captain *Lawrence*, at Port-Royal in *Jamaica*, August 19, 1746.

WE arrived here Yesterday, after two Months Cruize under the Command of Capt. *Cornelius M——l*; our Squadron consisted of five Sail, viz. *Strafford*, *Plymouth*, and *Worcester*, 60 Guns; *Lenox*, 70 Guns; *Milford*, 44 Guns; and *Drake* *Sloop*. We had Intelligence of a *French* Fleet being arrived in *Port Louis*: We were ordered to intercept them in their Way to *Leogan*, but before we got up to Windward, they got in safe; but, as we knew the greatest Part of the Convoy were bound to *Cape Francois*, we kept cruising off *Cape Nicbola*: The 3d of *August*, between two and three P. M. spied 40 Sail to Leeward; ditto made a Signal to the Commodore; he made another to the *Plymouth* to chace; soon after saw the whole Fleet, consisting of four Ships of War of 74, 64, 50, and 44 Guns, with 60 Sail of Merchantmen; the *Plymouth* was called in at 7 P. M. the Body of the Enemy bore from us S. by E. four Miles; the Commodore made a Signal to speak with all our Ships; we got close to him, and

every Captain was asked his Opinion, Whether it was better to engage that Evening, or defer it till the Morning? Which last Sentiment prevailed, but to keep in Sight all Night, and to Windward, and be ready to engage at Day-Light. Tacking so often the latter Part of the Night, we lost Sight of them till 5 A. M. saw them under *Cape Nicbola*, bearing S. E. half E. four Leagues; ditto the Commodore made a Signal for the Line, the Enemy being in one, and standing towards us, with little Wind, till 9 A. M. when the Breeze freshned, and continued till 4 P. M. we under an easy Sail standing from them, and they crouding after us; but they finding their Convoy a long Way a-stern, hauled their Wind, and tack'd, the Commodore hauled in the Signal for the Line and tack'd, haled Capt. *Lawrence* to speak with him, as he did to all the rest, who all went on board. At Seven the Enemy bore S. by W. three Leagues, fresh Breezes all Night; tacking so often, we lost them, till *Thursday* the Fifth of *August*, 7. A. M. they were about two Leagues from us. At Ten the Commodore made a Signal for the Line; then the Enemy tack'd to the Southward and drew into a Line. At Eleven the *Worcester*'s Signal was made, to lead and bear down to the Enemy, the *Lenox* following, *Strafford* in the Center, *Plymouth* next, and the *Milford* to bring up the Rear; little Wind till Four in the Afternoon; the Breeze freshing gave us Spirits, expecting to be up with the Enemy in four Glaises; to the Surprise of every Body the *Milford* was order'd to chace. About a Quarter after Four the Commodore made a Signal for us and the *Worcester* to shorten Sail, and to haul in a Wind. Ditto made a Signal for all Cruisers. The Enemy about three Miles off, who, no doubt, were surpris'd at our Proceedings, chased us at Seven; they fired several Shot at the *Drake*: The *Worcester* haled us, and said it was the Commodore's Orders we should lay in the Rear, upon which we shortned Sail, and fell into our Station. Before Eight two large Ships of the Enemy were close under our Lee-Quarter, and gave us their Broadside, which we returned, and engaged for an Hour and an half; the other two came up and fired, but at too great a Distance. The *Worcester* and *Strafford* fired some Shot at the Enemy; some of our Ships were so confused, that they fired into us and left us; the Enemy soon after bore away, and joined their Fleet. The Damage we received was a Shot thro' our Fore and Main Mast, and our Rigging much damaged; as soon as we repaired, we made Sail after our Fleet. At Eleven came up with the Commodore, who made a Signal for all Lieutenants; we immediately brought to, and sent our Boat,

but before she got on board, the Commodore made sail, and as he passed by us, hailed us in the following Words, *Capt. Lawrence, haul your Lights down, &c. make sail after me, the Enemy are following us*; before our Boat returned on board, our Fleet was out of Sight till the sixth of *August*; about 2. *A.M.* saw two Sail, which proved the *Plymouth* and ———. At Eight joined the Commodore, and had a Survey on our Masts. *August 7, the Drake* joined the Squadron, and gave Account, that she had been chased by two *French* Men of War that Morning, and that the whole Fleet lay under *Cape Nichola*. On the Eighth she was sent in Shore to observe their Motions, and seeing them to Windward under the Land, returned in the Evening; we kept out of Sight of Land for two or three Days, a Chance to work in smooth Water, and reap the Benefit of a Land Wind to carry them to Windward. Whilst we were in a great Sea, with a Fresh of Wind *P. M.* we made sail in Shore, and *Saturday* Morning at Day-break saw the Enemy four or five Leagues to the Windward; we continued chasing Night and Day, till *Wednesday* Morning, when we had the Mortification to see them all get safe into *Cape Francois*, and hear them salute; at Night saw great Illuminations in the Town. *I am, &c.*

A short View of the present intended Invasion of PROVENCE.

THE Eyes of all *Europe* are at present fixed upon the great Design formed by his *Sardinian* Majesty, in Conjunction with the Queen of *Hungary*, to accelerate a Peace, by transferring the Seat of War into the Enemy's Country.

The King of *Sardinia* has concluded a Campaign every Way glorious, by the Recovery of the County of *Nice*, Part of his own hereditary Dominions. He has there an Opportunity of assembling his own and the *Austrian* Forces, for invading *Provence*, for which, by the Close of *October*, or Beginning of *November*, according to the Computations from *Turin*, an Army would be assembled of 60,000 regular Troops. The *Spaniards* are marched off thro' *Dauphiny* into *Savoy*, so that at present, the Marquis *de las Minas*, and *M. Maillebois*, are 40 Leagues, or 120 Miles, asunder. The latter is posted behind the *Var*, and has there an Army of 20,000 Men, which, if we consider the Hardships they went thro' in *Italy*, are not likely to maintain themselves long against three Times their Number, of victorious Troops, commanded by as good Officers as any in *Europe*.

The *Var* is a small River, which falls into the Sea between *Nice* and *Antibes*, and the Banks of it may be very strongly fortified;

but that no Fortifications there can be impregnable, we may gather from hence, that, when, in the Year 1707, the *French* had spent several Months in fortifying the Banks of that River, to prevent his *Sardinian* Majesty's Father from passing it, those mighty Intrenchments were forced by no more than 600 *English* Seamen, sent for that Purpose in open Boats, by Sir *Claude* Shovel, under the Command of the then Captain, now Sir *John Norris*, who had the Honour to force these Lines Sword in Hand, and thereby open a Passage for the *Sardinian* Army. After passing the *Var*, the Towns of *Vence*, and *Grace*, lie next in the Way, unless it should be thought proper to march more to the Left, and, with the Assistance of the *English* Squadron, reduce the Town of *Antibes*, which is a Place of no great Strength. *Grace*, or rather *Grasse*, is a Bishoprick; it made no Defence in the last War, but submitted, and sent a Present of 12,000 Crowns, to avoid being plundered. It lies but 15 Miles S. W. of *Nice*. *Vence* is the next Place of any great Consequence, nearer to *Nice*, but not directly in the Road; it is also a Bishop's See, and submitted in the last War, and paid considerable Contributions; from thence the Road lies to *Cannes*, very near the Sea Side, and the next March is to *Frejus*, from whence, four Marches more brings the Army in Sight of *Toulon*.

The last Invasion was made in *July*, when the Weather was excessively hot, by which the Troops were greatly fatigued; yet they passed the *Var*, and invested *Toulon* in the Space of a Fortnight. There are two Eminences that command the City, and if Marshal *Maillebois* should be defeated at the Passage of the *Var*, or should not find himself strong enough to defend these Posts against the Allies, who in this March will follow him close at the Heels, *Toulon* must necessarily fall into the Hands of the *Austrian* General, Count *Brown*; and tho' the Expedition should end there, yet the very taking this Place, destroying the Enemy's Ships of War, Naval Stores, Magazines, &c. would give such a Blow to her Maritime Power, as she would not recover in less than a Century.

But considering that the Allies are to be assisted by an *English* Squadron, that they might receive Reinforcements from *Italy*, and that a Diversion might be made in their Favour into *Dauphiny*, there is no great Cause to suppose that *Toulon* would be either the last, or the most considerable of their Conquests. At all Events, this seems to be the most certain and probable Method of coming at a good Peace, and putting it out of the Power of *France* to break it, in our Time at least, with any Prospect of Advantage to herself, or Loss to her Neighbours.

As Damon in a summer's day, Beneath a shade, be-
gan his lay, The waters murmuring pass'd a-long, Well pleas'd to hear their
Damon's song : His
theme was love ; for Delia's charms Had won the shepherd to her arms. Had
won the shepherd to her arms.

The musical score is written for voice and piano. It consists of three systems of staves. The first system has two staves (treble and bass clef). The second system has two staves. The third system has two staves. The music is in common time (C). The lyrics are written below the staves. There are various musical notations including notes, rests, and ornaments. The score ends with a double bar line.

2.
How blest am I, who only know,
The joys of love, that ever flow?
Dear scenes of pleasure now appear,
And love is all a Damon's care :
Hear then ye warbling birds and groves,
That Delia's kind, and Damon loves.

3.
Delia, as morn, is true and fair,
Sweet as the rose and violet are ;
Our hearts in mutual bliss shall live,
(No more can bounteous nature give :)
And every tree our passion tell,
That shepherds liv'd, and lov'd so well.

ODE,

O D E,

*For his MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1746.**By COLLEY CIBBER, Esq; Poet-Laureat.*

RECITATIVE.

'TIS done! the turmoil's past,
The northern storm is o'er!
Rebellion now has breath'd her last,
And hostile sounds are heard no more.

A I R.

From arms discharg'd, the list'd swain
To rural Life returns again:
With usual glee he tills the soil,
And whistles jocund to the toil.

Or in the green, in dance or song,
He wins the garland from the throng;
And now he melts the maiden heart,
Now never, never more to part.

RECITATIVE.

But hark! what burst of joy
Intones the echoing air!
As if some angel from on high
Had now discharg'd his care.

A I R.

'Tis he! 'tis he! the pride of fame,
William return'd the shouts proclaim!
William, with northern laurels crown'd!
William the hills and vales resound!
What numbers fled, what numbers fell,
Culloden's glorious field shall tell!
Culloden's field the Muse shall fire
To sing the Son, and charm the Sire.

RECITATIVE.

Fair *Albion* now resumes her smile,
And blushes, that she felt the broil;
But now reliev'd from martial waste,
Her plenty has a sweeter taste.

A I R.

In vain against our laws
The wiles of *France* or *Rome*
Shall help a helpless cause,
Or give alarms at home.
In vain shall there rebellion toil,
The viper here but gnaws the file.

T R I O.

Long, long may *Cæsar* live, may glorious
peace
His glorious natal days untold increase.

C H O R U S.

That fame to future times may tell
No prince approv'd,
Or more belov'd
In happier state,
Has liv'd so great,
Or reign'd so well,

A SONG for the Fourth or Fifth of November, or any other Protestant Holiday.

To the Tune of, *A Cobler there was, &c.*

YE Britons, ye freemen, ye protestants
come, *[Rome;*
And ponder a-while, on the kindness of
So bent on converting this heretick nation,
No arts are neglected, may serve the oc-
casion. *Derry down, &c.*

In the days of *Eliza*, you know 'twas
their scope,

With *armada invincible* dubb'd by the pope;
With gibbets, priests, relics, chains, fag-
gots, and bulls, *[skulls.*

To shackle our hands, and enlighten our
Derry down, &c.

They fancy'd her successor slack in their
cause, *[laws;*
Tho' some think he valu'd it more than his
Yet to shew they for none, but staunch ca-
tholicks care, *[the air.*

They plot, king, and peers, to blow up in
Derry down, &c.

In a series of monarchs, that follow'd,
'tis known, *[and the throne,*
How they strove to new-model the church,
How zealous was *James*, and how fierce his
career, *[chair.*

Who ventur'd his crown, to set up *Peter's*
Derry down, &c.

From thence a new protestant era takes
place,
The rubbish remov'd, a tyrannical race;
Our freedom both corp'ral, and mental be-
gins, *[those sins.*

And Britons, 'tis thought, will now die in
Derry down, &c.

'Twas *William*, a standard for liberty
rais'd,
With annual delight, be his memory prais'd:
And now popish champions have nothing
to hope, *[or a rope.*
But their projects to crown with an axe,
Derry down, &c.

For proof turn your thoughts back to—
Anno fifteen, *[the scene;*
When *Perkin* must needs be for changing
But soon disappointed, from *Scotland* he
gang'd, *[or hang'd.*
And the tools left behind, were beheaded
Derry down, &c.

The recent exploits of his *Charley* make
known, *[crown;*
Who vow'd to atchieve, or a coffin, or
But balk'd of the last, from the first see him
flee; *[sadd, and tree.*
That he leaves to his friends, with the *scuf-*
Derry down, &c.

Now you who court tyrants, and *Rome's*
triple crown,
For God's sake, let obstinate Britons alone;
Your

Your pains to convert, and inflave, you
may spare, [as we are.
For we count ourselves much better off
Derry down, &c.
SYLVIVS.

On a SPARK of a CANDLE falling on a
LADY'S BREAST.

*Tantaque simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis,
Hæc quoque virgineum movit jactura dolorem.*

PRONE to thy breast th' ambitious spark
we ey'd, [crouds beside;
Which aim'd to warm, what warm'd whole
Like rays that seek the fleecy plains below,
And wave and gliffen o'er the recent snow;
Soon thro' the deepest bed the sun-beams
stray,
And all the frozen vision melts away:
But here, alas! in these more frozen plains,
One undissolv'd, eternal winter reigns;
What magick power thus congeal'd that
frame,
Which, cold itself, set ev'ry eye on flame?
Medusa's shield with fatal witchcraft shone,
But, kindly, chang'd each gazer into stone.
Thy breast more fatal, as more cruel proves,
For ah! how tortur'd he, who hopeless loves!
Our fervent sighs, how apt to speak our pain?
Thy heart to move, how impotent and vain?
Well may those sighs no yielding thought
inspire,
Where flame itself can boast no melting fire:
That envied flame was, sure, supremely blest,
Which lay expiring on that lovely breast;
Exempt from death, it should have sparkled
there,
For ever shone in so divine a sphere;
Yet ah! but once on that fair heav'n to lie,
Who'd hesitate the choice, tho' sure to die!
Fate ought, in justice, to have wounded thee,
As all are wounded, who thy beauties see;
On us *love's* wasting fevers ever prey,
Nor knows our anguish one indulg'd delay;
Thy balmy breast, tho' slightly raz'd, indeed,
And rudely forc'd unwillingly to bleed,
Soon from the sweet disgrace will fresh ap-
pear, [fair:
As firm, as smooth, as swelling, and as
Forbid then, nymph, thy breath to waste in
sighs,
The busy tears t'obscure thy radiant eyes:
Venus, e're long, will chuse a fiercer brand,
And throw the mischief with a surer hand:
Some graceful youth will soon be victor
found, [wound.
And mutual warmth, alone, assuage the
J. B.

On BEAUTY. To LAURA.

BEAUTY! thou secret, hidden grace,
Thou'rt not the splendor of a face;
Thou hast ten thousand charms beside,
That dazle in the blooming bride;
Tho' harmony of shape be giv'n,
'Tis thou must give an air of heav'n:

In vain proportion, features meet,
Thy magick makes all nature sweet.
All own thy glories where they shine,
Yet none those glories can define.
What art thou? lost in endless thought,
Sages no certain rules have taught,
To know thy nature. Reason, sense
Acknowledge thy kind influence,
Not comprehend thy excellence. }
Oh! tell me then, for sure you can,
You, who must charm each worthy man,
What ravishes the mind and eyes?
'Tis, beauty, you, my heart replies.

J. DINSDALE.

The Supplicating SOLDIER to his compas-
sionate Commanding OFFICER.

Written Extempore.

Cash being very low, and at an Alehouse.

THREE weeks are expir'd,
Since first, fir, I tir'd
Your patience, by borrowing some pelf;
And since, sundry times,
In prose, and in rhimes,
Most lowly I've humbled myself.
And of this I'm quite sure,
Had it been in your power,
I never had begged in vain,
The relief of my want,
The last time that, when scant,
Of denial, you gave me the pain.
In about three weeks more,
Or I came of a whore,
I'll return, fir, each doit of the cash;
Or my conscience would smart,
Make uneasy my heart,
And reflection each moment would lash.
I had ne'er had the front,
Think what you will on't,
To have troubled you, fir, for one shilling,
If I'd not thought, that hour,
What was lent, to restore
I should then be as able as willing.
So thus much for preface,
And now, fir, to the case,
That urges, at present, to writing;
You must know, your last bounty,
In *Middlesex* county,
Was paid to a creditor biting.
And may I be d——
If my heart, fir, was scann'd,
If then I once thought of another,
Who, about pieces four,
Looks cursedly four,
And makes a most terrible pother.

I'm fearful to strive,
Till the three weeks arrive,
To stem, fir, his torrent of fury;
For fear he should knap me,
In spunging-house clap me,
And send me to limbo in hurry.

This,

This, by G—, fir, is all
That my soul does enthrall,
And makes me uneasy and vap'rish;
And this, fir, once paid,
I'd no more be afraid,
But become, soon, quite skittish and caprish.

The favour I crave,
Granted, makes me your slave,
As, indeed, I was always, you'll say;
For a short time the loan,
Then, again, is your own,
For that time my whole debt I'll repay.

Believe me, dear T——
I'd not ask it from ye,
If I'd any other resource;
But as things are stated,
As oft I've related,
At present I've no other course.

And ah! may this find
You in sentiment kind;
Full ever my God will I pray,
To afford you your health,
And a great stock of wealth,
And long to put off your last day.

In wond'rous distress,
Sans your speedy redress,
At the sign of the *Swan*, fir, you'll find me,
Bread and cheese, and strong beer,
Before me appear,
And a great wooden dial behind me. M.R.

WINTER'S GARLAND. A SONG.

To the Tune of, Collin and Phœbe.

NOW summer decaying, abates of its
heats,
The sun later rises, and sooner he sets,
The mists in the morning, they damp, and
they chill, [the hill.
And frown in black clouds, on the brow of

The leaves on the trees, once so lively
and green, [scene,
Now turn'd to a russet, quite deaden the
And dying, they fall to the ground and con-
sume; [them a tomb.

The earth, that once foster'd, now finds
And with the gay seasons, gay pleasures
expire, [the lyre;
Now mute at *Vaux-Hall*, are the voice, and
No more with the fair, in the fresco we
rove, [grove.
Whose eyes far outshine all the lamps in the

To hive in the town, the rude season
compels, [Wells;
And e'en the campaign too, concludes at the
Thee, *Cuper's*, and *Marybone*, too we de-
plore, [more.
And *Ruckbolt*, and *Ranelagh*, now are no

Yet let not despondency wholly prevail,
Our pleasures with summer, won't totally
fail; [dies,
Tho' from her lov'd regions here melody
The goddess will soon on the theatres rise.

What tho' the soft notes no more float
in the gale, [tale,
And rocks cease repeating each amorous
Our raptures, sweet *Handel*, and *Arne*, shall
revive, [Lowe, and Clive,
And our spirits dance chearful, to *Beard*,

Farewel then fresh air, and the murmur-
ing rill, [drille,
And welcome old *London*, picquet and qua-
Where plays, balls, and op'ras, and dear
masquerades, [shades.
Excel the whole summer, its sun-shine, and
SILVIUS.

TENCIN'S REFLECTION,

On the Right Hon. the Earl of CHESTER-
FIELD being appointed Principal Secretary
of State.

SEE with what pride *Britannia* rears her
head! [fied!
Her hopes are answer'd! and her fears are
Intrepid now she'll bid her thunder roar,
And on our coasts her direst vengeance pour.
The storm must be appeas'd: But how?
Allure the *Dutch*! [much!

In vain, I fear. Our friends have felt too
Awak'd by *Chesterfield*, they'll sleep no more,
But force us all our conquests to restore.
What's to be done? *Richieu* could rise
to tame. [name.

And justly is rever'd great *Maximé's*
They stood!—But if I fall, no glory's lost,
Since all my schemes by *Chesterfield* are crost!

Occasion'd by VERSES, injurious to the Right
Honourable the Earl of HARRINGTON,
on his being appointed Lord Lieutenant of
Ireland.

DEGENERATE times! when slan-
der lifts her head,
And unrestrain'd may cruel falsehoods spread;
Through her black vizor sputter venom
round,

And characters, tho' e'er so sacred, wound;
By innuendos safe, but lost to shame,
Stab virtuous men, she scarcely knows by
name;

And fir'd by malice, countless vices feign,
All shapeless monsters of her teeming brain.
Thus patriot *Churchill*, whilst in victory's
car, [war:

Was charg'd with lengthning an illustrious
Thus *Stanhope*, by no sordid views con-
troul'd,

Is tax'd with vanity, and thirst of gold.
But oft such scandals, which like atoms fly,
Rais'd in an instant, in an instant die:
The fiend who fram'd them, will to corners
run, [son.

There squat a toad, nor dare to face the

The Contest, the Peasant, the Verses from
Edinburgh, &c. in our next. THE

Monthly Chronologer.



ON October 31, the Court sat again at *St. Margaret's Hill, Southwark*, for the Trial of the Rebels, (see p. 533.) when *James Rattray* of *Can-gullon*, in *Perthshire*, and Brother-in-Law to Sir *James Kinloch, Bart.* was tried: He was call'd Major *Rattray* in the Rebel Army, and when he was examined by one of the King's Officers sometime in *May* last, after his being taken Prisoner by some of the King's Hussars, he gave in his Name as a Volontier in Lord *Ogilvie's* second Battalion, and own'd that he had been 5 Months in the *Highland Army*. The Trial lasted 7 Hours, and there being some Contradictions between the Evidence for the Crown and the Witnesses for the Prisoner, the Jury withdrew for about three Quarters of an Hour, and brought in the Prisoner Not Guilty.

SATURDAY, Nov. 1.

Allan Cameron, a Captain in *Lochiel's* Regiment, was tried: The Evidence on the Prisoner's Defence deposed, that he was forced from his Family, a Wife and ten Children, by this *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, (to whom he was a Tenant) one of the *Highland* Chiefs, who made his Escape after the Battle of *Culloden*: But it having been fully prov'd by the Evidence for the Crown, that he march'd in that Regiment as a Captain from *Scotland* to *Carlisle*, from thence to *Derby*, and back again into *Scotland*, without being under any Restraint or Confinement, and was at the Battle of *Culloden*, where he was wounded, the Jury found him Guilty. It appeared by the Evidence for the Crown, that he behav'd with a great deal of Humanity and Candour, and that at *Edinburgh*, he prevented one of the King's Officers from being murdered by the Rebels. Then Sir *John Wedderburn* was brought to the Bar, and the Pannel of the Jury was call'd over, but there being a great many absent, there was not a sufficient Number to make a Jury, the Prisoner having challenged thirty, and ten were sworn. The Court fined several of those absent 10*l.* each, and three of the Sheriff's Officers 5*l.* each, for Non-Attendance.

TUESDAY, 4.

Sir *John Wedderburn* was again brought to the Bar, and the Facts laid in the Indictments against him for High-Treason were proved by the Evidence for the King. The

November, 1746

Prisoner in his Defence produced Witnesses to prove, that at the Time he was proved by them to be among the Rebels, he had been four Times taken by Force from his own House by them; and that the greatest Part of the Time he was at his own House. But, unluckily for the Prisoner, the Council for the Crown produced 12 Receipts, signed *John Wedderburn*, for Excise, which he had collected at *Perth, Dundee, &c.* and prov'd to be his Hand-Writing; and some of the Witnesses themselves prov'd the paying of Excise to him. It was also prov'd by one of the Witnesses for the Crown, that he own'd himself a Volontier in Lord *Ogilvie's* second Battalion; and by another Officer, who said he was in the said Battalion. Upon the whole the Jury found him Guilty without going out of Court.

THURSDAY, 6.

Henry Kerr, a Colonel in the Rebel Army, and Aid de Camp to Lord *George Murray*, was found Guilty of High Treason: The Council for the Prisoner alledged, that he was an Officer in the Service of the King of *Spain*, but they soon gave up that Point: It appear'd he was very active in the Rebellion, and at the Battle of *Culloden*, after the Rebels were broke, endeavour'd to rally them. Then *Alexander Mac Lauchlan*, a Major in Lord *Tullibardin's* Regiment, was tried, and found Guilty; but some favourable Circumstances appearing, the Jury desired the Court to recommend him to his Majesty's Mercy.

FRIDAY, 7.

Thomas Watson, late a Tobacconist in *Perth*, and a Lieutenant in one of Lord *Ogilvie's* Battalions, and taken at the Battle of *Culloden*, was after a short Trial found Guilty of High Treason. *Hector McKenzie*, of the Parish of *Lockbrom*, in the Shire of *Ross*, a Tenant of the Earl of *Cromertie*, and an Ensign in his Regiment, who was taken Prisoner at the Castle of *Dunrobin*, the Seat of the Earl of *Sutherland*, (which the Rebels had taken Possession of) by the *Argyllshire* Militia, after a Trial of near five Hours, and the Jury withdrawing half an Hour, was likewise found Guilty. The Rev. Mr *James Robertson*, Minister of the Parish of *Lockbrom*, gave him the Character of a Person well-affected to the Government.

SATURDAY, 8.

John Farquharson, a Captain in Col. *Francis Farquharson's* Regiment, withdrew

his former Plea and pleaded Guilty. *Colin M'Kenzie*, of *Ballone*, (a Lad about 19 Years of Age) a Captain, and *Roderick M'Kenzie*, Ensign, a Tenant to the Earl of *Gromertie*, and both in his Regiment, were acquitted. The above Mr. *James Robertson* gave them the Character of Persons well-affected to his Majesty. They were taken in the Castle of *Dunrobin*, in the Shire of *Sutherland*, by the *Sutherland Militia*.

MONDAY, 10.

Nicholas Glascoe, a Major in Lord *Ogilvie's* second Battalion in the Rebel Army, was tried. It appear'd by the Evidence in Defence of the Prisoner, four of whom were Officers in the Service of the French King, that he was a Lieutenant in *Dillen's* Regiment in the same Service; and that he was a Native of *France*, and born at *St. Germain's-en-lay*; and thereupon he was acquitted and ordered to be detained as a French Prisoner.

In the Course of the Trial the Council for the Prisoner offer'd the Cartel sign'd at *Frankfort*, in Evidence for him; and upon the Jury's bringing him in *Not Guilty*, the Court immediately order'd his Bolts to be struck off.

That Part of the Cartel which related to Major *Glascoe* is in the two following Articles, *viz.*

Art. I. All the Prisoners of War, of what Nation or Condition soever they may be, without any Exception, who have been taken on either Side by the Armies at War, and their Auxiliaries, since the 15th of *June*, of this present Year, about the *Mayne* and *Rhine*, or who may hereafter be taken in any other Country, wheresoever the said Armies shall happen to go, shall be exchanged or ransomed within the Space of a Month, to begin from the Day of the Signing this present Cartel, as shall be explained more at large in the 39th Article. And the respective Generals of the Armies at War, and their Auxiliaries, shall agree amongst themselves upon the Place for the first reciprocal Exchange and Ransom of the Prisoners to be return'd on each Side.

Art. II. All Prisoners of War, of whatever Nation and Condition they may be, without any Exception, who shall happen to be taken on either Side, after the first Exchange or Ransom, by the Armies or Garisons of the Parties at War, and their Auxiliaries, whether in Battles, Combats, taking of Places, Parties, or any other Ways, shall be returned, *bona fide*, in 15 Days after their being made Prisoners, or as soon as may be, by Exchange of Prisoners of the same Rank or Equivalent, or of others, by making a due and proper Allowance, or else shall pay their Ransoms at the Rate hereafter set down, *viz.* in *German Florins*, both Sides reckoning at 60

Kreutzers the *Florin*, or two *Livres* ten *Sols French Money*.

TUESDAY, 11.

This Day his Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke, and the rest of the Royal Family, came from *Kensington* to *St. James's*, to reside there during the Winter.

About Seven in the Evening, Dr. *Barry*, who some Time since was committed to *Newgate*, on Suspicion of High Treason, was, by Order of his Grace the Duke of *Newcastle*, carry'd from thence to the *Cockpit*, and was under Examination till Midnight, and afterwards was carry'd back to *Newgate*, and from thence remov'd to the *Tower* under close Confinement.

The same Night, about Ten, *Simon Lord Lovat*, was brought from the *Tower* under a strong Guard to the *Cockpit*, *Whitelall*, and examin'd before his Majesty's Secretaries of State: As were also the Earl of *Traquair*, Sir *John Douglas*, and Secretary *Murray*. They return'd to their several Apartments in the *Tower* about two o'Clock the next Morning.

THURSDAY, 13.

This being the Day appointed for the Observance of his Majesty's Birth Day, (See p. 533.) the Morning was ushered in with Ringing of Bells, at Noon the *Tower* and *Park* Guns were fired, and there was a numerous and splendid Appearance at Court, when his Majesty received the Compliments of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, Judges, &c. on the Occasion, at *St. James Palace*; and the Evening was concluded with Bonfires, Illuminations, Fire-works, and all other Demonstrations of Joy.

It was said, that his Majesty had been pleased to order a General Pardon to be prepared for passing the Great Seal of Great Britain, whereby his Majesty extends his Mercy, on Consideration of Transportation for Life, to all those common Men among the Rebels, amounting to 19 in 20, who by drawing Lots were preserved from Trial.

SATURDAY, 15.

This Morning, between 5 and 6 o'Clock, her Royal Highness the Princess of *Hesse* set out from *St. James's* for *Harwich*, in order to embark on board the *Caroline Yacht*, Sir *Charles Molloy*, Commander, for *Holland*.

The Court sat again at *St. Margaret's Hill*, when 7 Judges were present, *viz.* the Rt. Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Lut*, Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Justice *Wiles*, Hon. Mr. Justice *Wright*, Hon. Mr. Baron *Reynolds*, Hon. Mr. Justice *Abney*, Hon. Mr. Justice *Egerton*, and the Hon. Mr. Baron *Clerke*. *Alexander Buchanan*, a Lad about 19 Years of Age, and a Captain in the Duke of *Perth's* Regiment, was tried and acquitted; it appearing that he was forced into the Rebellion by the Duke of *Perth*, to whom

whom his Father was a Tenant. Then the Lord Chief Justice *Lee* passed Sentence of Death upon the following 22 Persons for High Treason, viz. Sir *James Kinloch*, Bart. *Rory McCulloch*, *John Hamilton*, Governor of the Castle of *Carlisle*, *George Abernethy*, *John Burnett*, *Charles Gordon*, *James Gordon*, *Alexander Leitch*, *Walter Mitchell*, *George Ramsay*, *Francis Farquharson*, *James Stuart*, *James Bradshaw*, *James Lindsay*, *Andrew Wood*, *Allan Cameron*, Sir *John Wedderburn*, Bart. *Henry Kerr*, *Alexander McLauchlan*, *Tbo. Watson*, *Hester McKenzie*, and *John Farquharson*.

The Council for *Alexander Kinloch*, and *Charles Kinloch*, (Brothers of Sir *James Kinloch*) who likewise stand convicted of High Treason, made a Motion in Arrest of Judgment, the arguing of which is put off to Monday, Dec. 15, to which Time the Court adjourned.

The following Rebels were executed at *Carlisle*, viz. Sir *Archibald Primrose*, Bart. *Malineux Eaton*, *Patrick Murray*, *Patrick Keir*, *Charles Gordon*, of *Dalpersey*, *James Mitchell*, *John Wallace*, *Robert Reid*, *Barnabas Matthews*, *Alexander Stephenson*, and *Thomas Hays*.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 15. Capt. *Boscawen*, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Namur*, being on a Cruize with a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, on the 26th of last Month, took the *Intepride*, a Privateer of *St. Malo's*, of 20 Guns Six pounders, and 200 Men, which had been at Sea 8 Days, and taken nothing. He also took a Snow returning to *France* with some Dispatches from the French Squadron at *Acadia*, late under the Command of the Duke d'Anville, but the publick Letters were thrown overboard. By several Letters from the said Squadron to particular Persons in *France*, it appears, that Duke d'Anville died of an Apoplexy at *Chiboutou*, a Port of *Acadia*, the Day the Squadron arrived there, which was the 16th of September, O. S. and that M. d'Esfourville, who succeeded in the Command, had made away with himself in a Delirium of a Fever, and that the Command fell to M. *Jonguere*, Chef D'Escadre. All the said Letters agree that the Fleet was very sickly, near 4000 Men being sick on Shore in Huts and Tents, of whom many were dead, and dying every Day: Four Ships of the Line, a Frigate, and a Fireship, besides several Transports with Soldiers and Provisions, and Company of the above Fleet in their Passage out: And the *Parfait*, of 60 Guns, was likewise condemned at *Chiboutou*, her Rigging and Stores being on board the above said Prize.

By Accounts from *Cape Breton* of the 21st of Sept. we learn, that Commodore *Knowles* took the *Shirley* and a Tender, with a Cap-

tain, Ensign, and forty Soldiers, to a small Island at the Back of that Place. These carried Proposals to the French Inhabitants, promising them Protection if they would part with half their Cattle, which the English at *Cape Breton* wanted for Stock at a Market Price. The People pretended to like the Terms very well, but as soon as the Men landed they treacherously sent for a Party of Indians, who committed several Cruelties and killed all the People, except the Captain of the *Shirley's* Son, the Ensign and a Corporal. The first of whom saved his Life by swimming; and the Corporal, after having kill'd many with his own Hand, and been an Eye-witness of his Wife's Murder by these Barbarians, seeing his Ensign in Danger, took him up in his Arms, threw him into the Sea, jumped in himself, and carried him safe on board the *Shirley*, the Indians firing at them all the While, and the Ship at the Indians.

TUESDAY, 18.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers with the usual State, and open'd the Session of Parliament with a most gracious Speech from the Throne; which see, p. 541, 542.

WEDNESDAY, 19.

The Right Hon. the House of Peers waited on the King at *St. James's* with their Address, in Answer to his Majesty's most gracious Speech. (See the Address, p. 542.)

THURSDAY, 20.

The Address of the Hon. House of Commons was this Day presented to his Majesty. (See p. 543.)

FRIDAY, 21.

His Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to An Act for the further continuing an Act, made in the last Session of Parliament, intitled, An Act to empower his Majesty to secure, and detain, such Persons, as his Majesty shall suspect are conspiring against his Person and Government. By which the Habeas Corpus Act was suspended for three Months longer.

MONDAY, 24.

The State Lottery began drawing at Guildhall.

TUESDAY, 25.

At a Court of Aldermen held at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman *Perry* resign'd his Gown, by an Instrument drawn up for that Purpose, with which the Court was pleased to acquiesce.

FRIDAY, 28.

Of the 22 Rebels condemn'd on the 15th at *St. Margaret's Hill*, the five following were this Day executed on *Kennington Common*, viz. Sir *John Wedderburn*, Col. *Hamilton*, *Alex. Leitch*, *James Bradshaw*, and *Andrew Wood*. The other 17 were respited,

4 H 2

Henry

Henry Kerr, who says he is a Spanish Officer, for 2 Months, and the rest for 6 Weeks.

A Fleet of Merchantmen from Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, under Convoy of the *Severn* and *Woolwich* Men of War, fell in with the *Terrible* and *Neptune*, two French Men of War; which took three or four of them, and chasing the *Severn* and *Woolwich*, took the former, but the latter escaped, and got into Lisbon. The following Extract of a Letter from the Mate of the *Benson* Brigantine, from Barbadoes, one of this Fleet, is so remarkable, that we shall insert it here.

Castellhaven, Nov. 11.

On Saturday, October 18, being in the Fleet of above 50 Sail, under Convoy of the *Woolwich* and *Severn*, we were surprized by some French Men of War; upon which our Convoy quitted the Fleet, and were chased by the French; and in the Evening we heard a long Repetition of Guns, and supposed them engaged. On Tuesday the 21st. in Lat. 47, we were taken by a French Privateer, called the *Temeraire*, belonging to Bayonne, which had been there upon her Station 15 Days, and had taken two Vessels, and we were the third. Upon boarding us, they took out Capt. Rawlinson, and seven more of the Crew, and returned us six French, to conduct us to Bayonne; and we continued our Course till Saturday the 25th, at Ten in the Morning, when our French Captain judg'd himself to be within 12 Leagues of Cape Ortugal. I being unwilling to go into a French Prison, made an Attempt upon the six Frenchman, with the Assistance of one Man and a small Boy, as follows:—My Man I arm'd with the Carpenter's Ax, the Boy with an Adze, and myself with the Captain's Sword and an old rusty Pistol that would not go off without a Firebrand; they being all upon the Deck, except the Captain who was in the Cabin, armed in the Manner above-mentioned, I led my Crew upon Deck, hoping an honourable Conquest; I appointed a Centinel at the Hatch, for the Captain's Approach, and immediately clear'd the Quarter Deck, by daringly flourishing my Sword, and presenting my Pistol; on hearing the Noise the Captain came up, saying, Prisoner, Prisoner, no Force, and deliver'd me his Arms. I immediately made them hoist out the Long-Boat, and ordered the Captain, Boatswain and two more to get into her, and veer'd them a-stern, till I had provided Necessaries for them: I then gave them the Captain's Chest and Cloaths, and Bedding for the Men, a Sea Draught, a Compass and Quadrant, a large Keg of Water, a Keg of Rum, six

Pieces of Beef, half a Bag of Bread, with Oars, Mast and Sail, and Rudder and Tiller for the Boat; and last of all my Prayers to God for their safe Arrival on Shore, and at 10 in the Morning turn'd them off, with the Wind at N. W. On Tuesday the 11th of Nov. the *Benson* arrived safe here, after being 11 Weeks and two Days from Barbadoes. I am, &c.

ROGER BROWN, the Mate.

The following are some farther Particulars of the Trial of George Abernethy, an Officer in Glenbuck's Regiment, and Commissary of Stores at Carlisle, who was found Guilty of High Treason at the Court at St. Margaret's-Hill, on the 22d of last Month, but recommended by the Jury for his Majesty's Mercy. (See p. 522.)

The Council for the Crown produced Witnesses to prove Abernethy's acting as a Captain in Carlisle: One swore him President of a Court Martial held there, at which two Officers were broke: Another swore he saw him set Fire to a Cannon planted on the Walls of Carlisle, which was pointed at the Duke's Army: And others swore he acted as Commissary of Stores there, and produced Bills and Receipts with his Name as such. In his Defence he pleaded, He had been of singular Service to his Majesty upon the present Occasion, in various Shapes; and the first Witness call'd was General Cope, who being asked by the Prisoner's Council if he knew him; he replied, No, but desired that might not prejudice the Prisoner, as his Stay was so short, and he saw so many People, that he could not possibly remember different Faces: He was asked if he remember'd being at Bamff, and what Assistance he met with there: He said he remember'd being there, and that he was furnished with a Number of Carriages and Horses by the Magistrate, and that possibly the Prisoner might be the Man that was active in that Service. Abernethy's Council then produced Witnesses to prove him the only acting Magistrate at that Time, the others (*viz.* the Provost and the Bailiffs) being sick or absent. Another Witness prov'd, that one Capt. Rogers, sent (a few Days before the General came there) upon extraordinary Business, wanting Horses, was furnished by the Prisoner, and directed by him to go a different Road to what he was order'd, to prevent his falling into the Hands of the Rebels. As to his Conduct at Carlisle, the Prisoner called a Shop-keeper, who had received considerable Damage from some of the Rebel Army; but upon his making Application to him, he granted him a Guard, which prevented him from receiving further Mischief. Before this Witness, he produced

duced two or three to prove, that upon the Rebels coming into *Bamff*, and having received Intelligence how active he had been in the Service of his Majesty, they plundered the House, took him Prisoner, and kept him so while they staid in Town, and then let him out as a Prisoner, upon a Horse without any Saddle. The next Witness called upon was a Captain of Foot, who was taken Prisoner by the Rebels at *Carlisle*, who swore, that, during his Imprisonment, the Prisoner took frequent Opportunities of conversing with him alone, and always acquainted him with the Result of the Councils of War, and frequently wish'd the Town delivered to the Duke, for that most of the *Scotch* were for it, but the *English* oppos'd it. Upon which, this Witness advis'd the Prisoner to get as many Names as he could to an Instrument for delivering up the Town, and to send it to the Duke; and that the Prisoner was one of the Persons who went to the Duke about delivering up the Town.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

JOHN HEPPE, Esq; an eminent Brewer at *Norton-Falgate*, to Mrs. Cole.

Roger Altham, Esq; Procurator of the Court of Arches in *Doctors Commons*, to Miss Mary Isaacson.

Capt. Harvey, of the Guards, to Miss Peggy Taylor.

Mr. Hare, an eminent Brewer in *Ratcliff-Highway*, to Miss Sheffield, of *Queen's-Square*, *Holbourn*.

Right Hon. the Lord Malpas, eldest Son to the Earl of *Cholmondeley*, to Miss Edwards.

John Jervis White, Esq; to Mrs. Fleetwode.

Mr. William Willis, an eminent Banker in *Lombard-street*, to Miss Wansbrough, of *Ilwroth*.

Sir Richard Hylton, of *Hylton Castle*, Bart. to Miss Hedworth, eldest Daughter of John Hedworth, Esq; one of the Representatives for the County of *Durham*.

Mr. Baker, one of the Surgeons of *St. Thomas's Hospital*, to Miss Sally Mount, Niece to William Mount, Esq; of *Tower-Hill*.

The Lady of Nicholas Herbert, Esq; deliver'd of a Son and Heir.

DEATHS.

JOHN Emmott, of Emmott, Esq; in the 82d Year of her Age.

James Allen, Esq; one of the Assistants to the Principal of the Corporation of Curriers in *Chancery*, and Master of *Dulwich College* in *Surrey*, founded by Edward Allen, a celebrated Player in the Reign of James I.

John Penn, Esq; the eldest of the sur-

viving Sons of William Penn, Esq; late Proprietary of the Province of *Pennsylvania*.

Hon. George Berkeley, Esq; Member of Parliament for *Heydon* in *Yorkshire*.

Sir Robert Clarke, of *Snailwell* in *Cambridgeshire*, Bart. He is succeeded by his eldest surviving Son, now Sir Samuel Clarke, Bart.

Mark Pourroy, Esq; at *Edmonton*, formerly a Commander in the Royal Navy.

Sir John Locke, who formerly resided many Years at *Ispahan* in *Persia*, an eminent Turkey Merchant of this City.

Capt. Jenkinson, aged 80, an old experienced Officer in the Army.

Mr. Graham, of *Airth*, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in *Scotland*.

Edward Ford, Esq; an eminent Brewer at *Chertsey* in *Surry*.

Nathaniel Geary, Esq; who was Captain of a Company in the Life Guards, and was in all *Q. Anne's Wars*.

Dr. Banks, Physician to *Christ's-Hospital*.

Rev. Mr. Lombe, at *Melton* in *Norfolk*, worth above 100,000*l*.

Rev. Mr. Hughes, Rector of *St. Paul's*, *Covent-Garden*.

Benjamin Collyer, Esq; who had been many Years an eminent Merchant in the *India Trade*, and formerly Memb. of Parliament for *Grosby* in *Lincolnshire*.

James Cook, of *Asbed*, near *Epsom*, Esq; an eminent and wealthy Turkey Merchant, and one of the Directors of the *Royal Exchange Assurance*. He resided many Years in *Turkey* and *Sweden*, and had the Honour to be well acquainted with *Charles XII*.

John Ruggles, of *Bocking* in *Essex*, Esq;

Dr. Henry Plumtre, a very eminent and learned Physician, and many Years President of the College of Physicians.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

MR. James Ingram, to the Rectory of *Siddlecombe* in *Suffex*.

Mr. Lally, to the Rectory of *Clopton cum Crowden* in *Cambridgeshire*.

Robert Kinison, M. A. to the Vicarage of *Weykey* in *Somersetshire*.

Mr. Emmett, to the Living of *Settlebridge* in *Hampshire*.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

MR. Thomas Felton, late a Non-commission Officer in the Duke of *Kingston's Light-Horse*, appointed by the Duke of *Cumberland*, a Cornet in his Royal Highness's Regiment of Dragoons, as a Reward for his Bravery during the Troubles in the North.

Alexander Legrand, Esq; made a Commissioner of the Customs for *Scotland*.

Right Hon. the Earl of Harrington, appointed Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, in the Room of the Right Hon. the Earl of Chesterfield,

terfield, now one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State. (See p. 534.)

Peter Cookson, Esq; late a Lieutenant in *Handasyd's* Regiment, made a Captain in the said Regiment.

Counsellor *Lamb*, made one of his Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

John Willes, Esq; Son of the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice *Willes*, made one of the Tellers of the *Exchequer*.

Mr. *James Allen*, chosen Warden of *Dulwich College*. The Warden is always to be of the Name of *Allen* (however spelt) and there were now 10 Candidates of the Name, five of whom had not one Vote, two others had one each, and another 4. This Mr. *James Allen* had 7, and Mr. *John Allen* 9; and so they drew Lots, pursuant to the Will of the Founder, and the former drawing the Lot, called *God's Gift*, was accordingly declar'd Warden.

Hon. Mr. *John West*, Esq; eldest Son of the Lord *Delaware*, made an Ensign in the 3d Reg. of Foot Guards.

Earl of *Sandwich*, made Minister Plenipotentiary to the States General of the *United Provinces*.

John Potter, Esq; appointed by the Earl of *Chesterfield*, one of the Under Secretaries to his Lordship, as Secretary of State.

Henry Flitcroft, Esq; made Master Carpenter to his Majesty.

Lord Viscount *Dupplin* and Francis *Fane*, Esq; made Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

Robert Trevor, Esq; made one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland.

Dr. *Joseph Scotchmer*, chosen Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.

Dr. *Bedford*, chosen Physician to *Christ's Hospital*.

James Heywood, Esq; of *Fish-street-hill*, chosen Alderman of *Aldgate Ward*, in the Room of *Micajah Perry*, Esq; who resign'd.

New Members.

Sir *Chaloner Ogle*, for *Rockester*.

John Willes, Esq; for *Barbury*.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

WILLIAM Lowth, of *Fore-street*, *London*, Linendraper.—*John Aberdin*, of *Gracechurch street*, *Mercer*.—*Andrew Jombannot*, now or late of *Eynsford* in *Kent*, Paper-maker.—*Edw. Becher*, of *Wandsworth* in *Surrey*, Scarlet-Dyer.—*Ri. Gudge*, late of *Wedon-Beck* in *Northamptonshire*, Shoemaker and Dealer.—*Tho. Bingham* the Younger, now or late of *Gloucester*, Maltster.—*Tho. Rowlatt*, of *Elton*, in *Huntingdonsire*, Tallow-Chandler.—*Tho. Patfull*, of *St. Giles's* without *Chipplegate*, Baker.—*George Loyd*, of *Glastenbury* in *Somersetshire*, Chapman.—*Dryden Leach*, of *St. Dunstan's* in the *West*, Printer, Dealer and Chapman.—*Wm. Smith*, of *Bath*, Distiller.—*Wm. Baddily*, of *Woodstreet*, Haberdasher.—*Wm. Smith*, late of *Preson*, in *Lancashire*, Stationer.—*John Griffith*, late of *St. Martin's* in the *Fields*, Dealer in Wine.—*John Settle*, of *Shef*, in the Parish of *Halifax*, *Yorkshire*, Cordwainer.

S T O C K S.

<i>S. Sea</i> 102 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>African</i>
— <i>Ann.</i> 99 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Royal Aff.</i> 78
<i>Bank</i> 126 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Lon. ditto.</i> 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
— <i>Circ.</i> 21 10s	3 p. <i>C. Ann.</i> 82 $\frac{3}{4}$
<i>M. Bank</i> 104	<i>Salt Tallies</i>
<i>India</i> nothing	<i>Emp. Loan</i> nothing
— <i>Bonds</i> 21 6d	<i>Equiv.</i> nothing
The Course of E X C H A N G E.	
<i>Amst.</i> 35 8	<i>Bilboa</i> 38
<i>D. Sight</i> 35 5	<i>Leghorn</i> 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Rotter.</i> 35 10	<i>Genoa</i> nothing
<i>Hamb.</i> 35 5 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	<i>Venice</i> 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Paris</i> 30 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Lisbon</i> 5s 4d $\frac{1}{8}$ a 5d
<i>Bourdx.</i> 30 $\frac{1}{8}$	<i>Porto</i> 5s 4d $\frac{1}{4}$
<i>Cadiz</i> 38 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Antw.</i> 37
<i>Madrid</i> 38 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>Dublin</i> 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prices of Goods at Bear-Key.	
<i>Wheat</i> 27 30	<i>Pease</i> 15 17
<i>Rye</i> 14 16	<i>H. Pease</i> 14 16
<i>Barley</i> 11 13	<i>H. Beans</i> 14 15
<i>Oats</i> 8 11	<i>B. Malt</i> 16 18
<i>Tares</i> 14 15	<i>P. Malt</i> 15 17

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Oct. 28. to Nov. 25.

Christned	{	Males	590	{	1159
	{	Females	569	{	
Buried	{	Males	1024	{	2195
	{	Females	1171	{	
Died under 2 Years old					655
Between 2 and 5					189
		5	10		77
		10	20		70
		20	30		200
		30	40		248
		40	50		266
		50	60		181
		60	70		127
		70	80		121
		80	90		54
		90 and upwards			7

Hay 30 to 33. a Load.

Notwithstanding the Proclamation published by the Bishop of *Liege*, a Part of the Allied Army have taken their Winter Quarters in the Villages of that Bishoprick, but none of the Troops of either Side have desired to have Quarters in the City of *Liege* itself. Towards the End of last Month, Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* left the Army, and set out for *Vienna*; and the last Day of the same Month, the Marshal Count *Saxe* set out from *Brussels* for *Paris*; so that nothing but some slight Skirmishes have happened in *Flanders* since our last; but it is surmised, that the *French* are preparing for the Execution of some grand Project on that Side during the Winter. The *French* are now busy raising Money in their new Conquests, and are like to raise a pretty large Sum, the States of *Flanders* having granted them 1,600,000 *Florins*, and the States of *Brabant* 1,500,000, besides what they may expect from *Namur* and *Hainault*.

When the *French* and *Spanish* Army retired over the *Var* into *Provence*, they left small Garisons in the Castles of *Montalban* and *Villafranca*, both which were besieged by Detachments from the King of *Sardinia's* Army, as soon as it arrived upon the left-Bank of the *Var*. On the 24th ult. N.S. the Castle of *Ventimiglia*, mentioned in our last, was surrendered to his *Sardinian* Majesty, and the Garison, consisting of 250 Men, made Prisoners of War; and by our last Accounts it was said, that both the Castles of *Montalban* and *Villafranca* had surrendered upon the same Terms; so that the King of *Sardinia* is now again in Possession of all that belonged to him on that Side, together with *Final*, granted to him by the Treaty of *Worms*, and he has, besides, a Detachment of his Troops besieging the Castle of *Savona*; but whether or no the Emperor will agree to his keeping that Place likewise, after he has taken it, is as yet a Question. In the mean Time he is gone himself to *Turin*, and the *Austrian* Troops that are to make an Irruption into *Provence*, in Conjunction with an auxiliary Corps of *Piedmontese* Troops, are daily arriving in the County of *Nice*, some of them having already passed the *Var*, and Count *Brown*, who is to command on that Expedition in Chief, embarked at *Genoa*, the 11th Inst. N.S. on board an *English* Man of War, in order to go by Sea to *Nice*.

When the *French* and *Spaniards* first passed the *Var*, they busied themselves for some Time in raising Redoubts and Intrenchments on the Right of that River, as if they intended to dispute the Passage with the *Austrians*; but upon the 8th Inst. N.S. after a grand Council of War, it was resolved to abandon the Banks of the *Var*, on Account of the Difficulty both of guarding that River, and of subsisting in that

Country. Whereupon they razed the Redoubts and Intrenchments they had made, and retired farther into the Country. Upon this, the Nobility and People of that Province have all taken Arms for their own Defence, and they seem to have great Need so to do; for most of the *Spanish* Troops have either embarked for *Naples*, or retired to *Savoy*, and the *French* Army, by itself alone, is not as yet in any Condition to stand against the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese*.

The King of *France* has made a Present of 800,000 *Livres* to the Pretender's eldest Son, and has settled on him a Pension of 600,000 *Livres* a Year; and farther, saluted him with the Title of Royal Highness. The Earl of *Morton*, one of the sixteen Peers for *Scotland*, who has been some Time in *France* for his Health, has been sent to the *Bastille*; and is still detained, notwithstanding the utmost Application made for his Discharge by M. *Van Hoey*, the *Dutch* Minister at *Paris*. Soon after the *British* Fleet retired from the Coast of *Britany*, we had the following Remark upon that Expedition from *Vannes* in that Province. "The *English* might have done us irreparable Damage, if the General, who commanded the Debarkation, had known what a bad State of Defence we were in. This Visit is an Alarm, which has awakened us out of the too great Security we before lived in. They will not catch us again so unprovided. All the Places will be furnished with Provisions and Ammunition, and sufficiently garisoned to protect them from any future Insults."—The Ministers of *France* are at present busy in dispatching Orders to Troops to march from all Parts into *Provence*, where they boast, they shall soon have an Army of 70,000 Men, the Command of which has been given to Marshal *Bellisle*, the Marshal *Maillebois* being recalled. They are likewise busy in contriving how to make a great Augmentation of their Army against next Summer, and how to raise Money for that Purpose. Amongst others, a Tax has been laid upon Plate, and another upon Jewels, both which have been remonstrated against by the Parliament of *Paris*.

There has been for some Time a Talk as if a Treaty of Peace was in Agitation between the Courts of *London* and *Madrid*; but now it appears, that it was only a Treaty between the *South Sea* Company and the *Spanish* Chamber of Commerce, for furnishing the *Spanish* America with Negroes, even during the War, which, it seems, was concluded the 4th of *September* last.

On the 15 Inst. N.S. her Royal Highness the Princess of *Orange*, was safely deliver'd of a Princess, at *Leeuwarden*.

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